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"YE POOLE OF YE DRAGON."

VISITED BY Y.M.C.A. PARTY.

JAY AND I TAKE PART IN A "SCRAMBLE."

(By "RAMBLER.")

Away up in the shadows of the boulder-strewn hills there is a newly-dug grave. A heap of stones lie besides the shallow trench, ready for the building of a pile. A small piece of board rests near the heap. It bears the following inscription:—"Here lies all That was left of Thomas J. Price, (Whom Heaven Forgive), who, was fallen upon on the morning of February 11th, 1929, by 20 crippled and exhausted companions."

In the Y.M.C.A. at Kowloon, 20 young men, will be limping about for some days to come. One of them cannot even muster sufficient strength to stagger to the Mah Jongg courts, but has to be dropped into his plus fours and carried there. And all because of Thomas J. Price, the guide and leader of a party of rambles who set out to explore the Dragon's Pool on Monday morning!

An Encounter With A Snake.

The party embarked on the 9.15 a.m. train to Fanling where they boarded a bus to Wang Hok. From there, "T.J.P." and one A. Tate led a cross-country marathon around paddy-fields, over ditches and through bamboo thickets. No doubt the run would have continued as far as Peking had not the van of the party been brought to a sudden halt by a snake which lay across the path.

Mr. Price stopped and waggled his left foot in the air and Mr. Tate stooped to tie up his bootlace. Jay remembered that he had a pressing appointment with Mr. Sands in the rear of the procession.

Mr. Johnson arose to the occasion and gave the snake a "fourpenny tap" and broke its back. The *coupe de grace* was administered by Mr. Price after he had disengaged his foot from the clutching grasp of his drooping moustache.

The snake, which was a venomous one, was five feet six inches in length. Jay said he had seen bigger one in England, but as Mr. Biggs reminded him, that must have been before he became a member of the Y.M.C.A.

The Pilgrim's Progress.

Immediately after this incident, T. J. Price went undying fame springing lightly up the frowning side of a steep hill, the rest ascending with the assistance of their knees and elbows. Jay and I decided to show the world the way to scale hills at the gallop.

When the crush had eased somewhat, we commenced. There is nothing really amusing in the sight of two people locked together and rolling down a prickly hillside until brought up with a jerk by a friendly tree-trunk. When we had pulled the prickles out of our hands and faces and recovered our breath we intimated as much to the applauding crowd on the crown of the hill.

When we reached the top of the hill, "T.J.P." arose to his feet, shook a few spiders out of his ears and dashed down the other side. It was well that he did so, for there was red murder in Jay's eyes when he discovered that a neat and easy path encircled the hill!

Devils Or Bandits?

Swinging along in double file, we passed through two or three villages. The sight of "T.J.P." and "A.T." in the lead caused women and girls to forsake the fields, lead bullocks and pigs and beat it to their huts. Once a whole village turned out en masse to stare in chattering amazement and as the last of the party left the place, gongs were banged and crackers let off to drive away any stray demons we had left behind. Jay blamed Price and Biggs for this.

The ramble again developed into a scramble and Dragon's Pool was reached at about 12.30. After this, the more hardy spirit of the party commenced to search for the dragon which, Tradition says, inhabits the pool. Jay raised the first "tally-ho."

He swore he saw a dragon's snout sticking above water and sure enough a swirl of the waters indicated that something was coming to the surface. However, it was only W. E. Price who had been taking an unnoticed "dip."

A Beauty Spot.

I should think that the Pool must must be one of the most beautiful spots in South China. A path of stepping-stones leads down to the pool which is cradled amid luxuriant vegetation. A cascade of water splashes down from the rocks fifty feet above, and a stream flows from the far end of the pool.

Ever and anon a flashing gurgler gurgles overhead and the panting silence is disturbed by the musical cry of the cooing-bird while the mournful note of the native plumber calling to his mate is heard in the distant paddyfields.

We were loth to tear ourselves from this sylvan glen but, as Jay remarked, a bird in the hand gathers no moss and a rolling stone saves nine.

"Let's go and see the Bride's Bath," suggested "T.J.P."

"Rather!" exclaimed Jay. His enthusiasm was not so keen, however, when it was explained that the Bride's Bath was a pool similar to the one we had just left.

Something went wrong then. Our worthy guide has since sworn by all that he holds sacred that he turned sharply to the left after leaving the Dragon's Pool. On the other hand, Messrs. H. Field and Mitchell emphatically over that they saw Mr. Price tripping cheerfully ahead of them. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the party were hopelessly and helplessly lost.

Mariners Bold.

Beneath the burning sun, the party plodded along from Chung-mee to the beginning of Plover Cove. There a dispute arose as to the direction to be followed. Led by Mr. Sands, a few hardy spirits turned to the right. The remainder followed Mr. Field along the northern bank of the Cove. At Wang Wang-chung this party came to the realization that they should be on the other side of the water. Nine of them crowded into a leaky sampan which leaked more at every creak of the oar.

There are moments in the life of every man which are sacred. This was one of them. Strong men grew tense and voices were hushed as the water poured over the bottom-boards of the boat which threatened to settle beneath the sea at any moment.

Faster and faster went our oars. Several men unlaced their shoes surreptitiously and even Mr. Cope paused in the act of giving his terrified shipmates a definition of the word "nothing." Jay told him wittily that "nothing" was the value placed on human life in China.

Then, with an honest desire to assist the sampan boy, Mr. Howard plunged his walking stick into the water. To his astonishment the stick touched bottom! Then, and only then did anyone dare to smoke a cigarette!

The party re-formed and was about to set off again when "T.J.P." dashed up in fine style and commenced to recount the glories of the Bride's Bath to a pessimistic and quite unenthusiastic audience.

His Worship The Mayor.

Along the shore, past swamp and sandy beach, we wended our weary way. A scramble over a hill brought us to Po Shan Pai. The whole village turned out to meet us—evidently under the impression that we were a deputation from the International Cumsha Society about to open up a new branch there.

One after another of the party "tried out" their Chinese on the unfortunate villagers who "no saved" one word. Finally, a perplexed-looking old gentleman, who happened to be the head of the village, addressed himself to the party.

"Pardon me, gentlemen," he said, in perfect English without the slightest trace of an accent, "but what can I do for you?"

While the villagers clustered around us, the elder went off "to speak to a friend." He returned with a sieve filled with oranges which he held to us at ten cents a piece. We bought all his stock, without a haggle, and went our way.

A sudden disturbance in our rear caused us to halt. We saw the venerable elder in full flight with the whole of the village in hot pursuit. It appears that he raided the New Year of his "subjects," and made a nice little profit on them for themselves. They caught the enterprising old gentleman and forced him to disgorge the "cumsha."

And so, along the foreshore, we trudged to Tai Po Ho where we caught the train back for Kowloon.

There is a newly-dug empty grave, with tombstone of the boulder-strewn hills. It awaits "T.J.P." should he dare to mention Dragon's Pool in the Y.M.C.A. within the next five years!

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BY POO ON CHINESE HERBS.
FIVE IN ONE FAMILY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. F. Meinhardt, who resided at 15, E. Street, Modesto, Cal., U.S.A., says:—For 25 long years I suffered with severe pains in my left side that at times confined me to bed for days. I was unable to do my work or move about. Along with these came dropsy and stomach trouble. I was unable to eat very much without causing gas, pain and distress. Words cannot express my suffering during these years. My husband spent thousands of dollars seeking relief for me. I have been to scores of doctors, many of whom were rated as specialists of high standing, but none was able to tell me what was the trouble and relieve me. Almost every time I went to a doctor I was advised to have my side operated upon or a change of climate for my dropsy and stomach trouble. Fortunately I was not operated upon but my family and I have spent years seeking a climate or medicine that would help me. We left our home at Kansas and travelled to Alabama, Oregon and California and there consulted many specialists of these States, but without avail. I have never gotten any better during these years of travelling and doctoring, but became worse and more discouraged as everything failed. Thinking a dry climate would help, we decided to try San Joaquin Valley and came to Modesto to reside. It was here after a time that I heard of the great benefit of the Poo On Chinese Herbs and the great cures accredited to them. At first I was sceptical and doubtful and thought that they were another panacea. But I decided to go, thinking in my distress, that there was a possible chance left. At the time I went I weighed 125 pounds and to-day I weigh 115 pounds. I must say that the result of taking Poo On Chinese Herbs must have been miraculous to me. After taking the Herbs I was first entirely cured of dropsy and stomach trouble and, after more treatment, the pain in my side left and has never returned. I have never felt better all my life than I do to-day and I own nothing but thanks and gratitude towards Poo On Chinese Herbs and Yee Foo Lun, the Herbalist.

After years of suffering and after the enormous expense of travelling and the endless doctors' bills, there is nothing that I can do but speak good for the Poo On Chinese Herbs and heartily recommend them.

Four other members of my family have also been cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, which causes me to endorse them more strongly. My husband was suffering from a sore on his lip that was painful and troublesome, and as he was a heavy smoker we believed that it was turning to smoking cancer. He consulted the herbalist and was given some medicine and he was entirely cured and the sore has gone.

My boy Edward, aged 17, was troubled with a pain in his side which caused collapse when he did hard work. We had to see that he was exempted from High School exercises because the pain caused him to drop out. The doctor said that he had appendicitis and that it would be necessary to operate if he expected to be well again. We decided to try Poo On Chinese Herbs and after a few treatments the boy became well and is now able to do all kinds of hard work without any more pain.

Another of my boys, Fred, aged 21, had suffered many years with catarrh and became worse as time went on. He tried many treatments and remedies without result but we can say that after taking some Poo On Chinese Herbs he was completely cured and has never been troubled since.

My daughter Blanch, a few years ago, fell and hurt her side very severely and since that time she was troubled with pain in her side and was unable to find anyone or anything that would help her. The poor girl suffered so much that she had to quit work. A few treatments with the Poo On Chinese Herbs and the girl has been feeling normal ever since.

My whole family cannot express in words its gratitude towards Poo On Chinese Herbs. They have brought health and happiness into our home and have stopped the seemingly endless doctors' bills. We all heartily recommend Poo On Chinese Herbs and have sent many friends to the Herbalist and in every case they have been benefited by Poo On Chinese Herbs.

(During this interview regarding this story taken by a special representative of the newspaper, Mr. F. Meinhardt, Sr., was present and said: "We are glad to tell anyone what Poo On Chinese Herbs have done for my family.")

Thousands suffering from catarrh, bronchial and throat trouble, asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, fatula, heart and skin disease, eczema, scrofula, nervousness, insomnia, obesity, kidney and bladder trouble, diabetes, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyrexia, epileptic fits, paralysis, tumours, ulcers, pimples, family trouble, dimness, headaches, and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to health and happiness, without poisonous drugs, or the knife by the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

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BRIBERY CASE IN SYDNEY.

RABCOCK AND WILCOX.

TO PAY £11,000.

SCENES IN COURT.

Dramatic episodes occurred in the Central Summons Court, in Sydney, during the hearing of the corruption charges against Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., and ex-Alderman Frank Green, in connection with City Council contracts.

Mr. Gates, C.S.M., who occupied the bench, fined Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., £1,000, and ordered them to pay to the City Council within six months £10,000, the amount of the bribe, which he found the company had paid to secure a contract from the council.

The charge against Green, alleging that he had accepted £7,500 from Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., as a reward for having himself voted for the acceptance by the council of a certain contract, was dismissed. Maling, the only witness called by the Crown, having declined to give evidence.

Silas Young Maling, for having declined to answer any questions, was ordered to be committed to prison for contempt of Court for seven days.

This order was subsequently revoked by the magistrate.

The information against Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., was laid under the Secret Commissions Act, and alleged that Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., corruptly gave to Silas Young Maling, then an agent of the City Council, £10,000 as a reward for having recommended the council to accept an offer by defendant company for a steam-raising plant for Bunnerrong power station.

Mr. Shand, K.C., and Mr. Shortland (instructed by the Crown Solicitor), appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Mitchell, K.C., and Mr. Mansell Turner (instructed by Messrs. Creagh and Creagh) for the defendant company.

Thumbscrews Applied.

Mr. Mitchell, K.C., contended that no offence in law had been proved against the company. Alternatively, if it was held that an offence had been committed, he would ask that section 11 of the Act be applied and the information dismissed. It was clear that the money was extorted under pressure, and was obtained by organized blackmail. Whatever may have been done to reduce Arnott's promise to pay the money had been done from London, apparently without the consent of the board of directors, and therefore the company had not in law committed an offence in this State.

If, however, the company had done anything corrupt in a highly technical sense, it was not corruption under the popular conception of the term.

"It was a matter of common knowledge," said Mr. Mitchell, "that if a tenderer for City Council contracts was honest it was utterly impossible for him to do business with the council. The present case was an instance of the thumbscrews being applied to Arnott, who, anxious to secure the contract, had succumbed to the blackmailing demands made upon him."

Not A Trifling Offence.

Mr. Shand said that the matter could not be glossed over as a trifling or technical offence as had been suggested. In fact, he could not conceive a worse case of bribery, and owing to the difficulty in establishing the guilt of persons in such cases he considered that the punishment should be such that it would be a strong deterrent. He suggested that the penalty in the case of a conviction be that the company be ordered to refund to the City Council £10,000, the amount of the bribe. The Court, he said, was permitted by the Act to make such an order, and he had the power to deal with Arnott, its general manager, as well as impose a fine on the defendants.

Mr. Gates, in finding the defendant company guilty, said he should have thought that a company with a world-wide reputation such as Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., would never have been associated with such an offence. Only the maximum penalty would be fitting in the circumstances.

Mr. Mitchell announced that there probably would be an appeal.

Convicted Man In Court.

The charge against Frank Green was then dealt with. The information alleged that Green, between September 5th, 1926, and February 28th, 1927, he, being an agent of the City Council within the meaning of the Secret Commissions Act, corruptly received from Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., the sum of £7,500 as a reward for having recommended the council to accept, and having himself voted for the acceptance by the council, of a certain offer made by Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., in connection with the steam-raising plant for Bunnerrong power station.

Mr. W. M. Niland represented Green, and Mr. J. Kinkaid (instructed by Messrs. L. D. Meagher, Sproule & Co.) watched the proceedings on behalf of Silas Young Maling, formerly deputy general manager of the electricity department of the City Council, who is now serving a sentence of imprisonment for corruption.

MONKEY IN A HOSPITAL.

AMUSING CHASE AFTER A RUNAWAY.

A hunt in full cry through wards and corridors, and over the roof of Middlesex Hospital, which provided an unexpected stimulus to the New Year festivities, has just come to an end with the capture of the quarry—a small, agile monkey.

Tiring of a life devoted exclusively to the "advancement" of medical science and bent upon harmless revelry, the monkey contrived to escape from its cage in the physiological laboratory, and set out on a voyage of discovery. The alarm was soon given, and the hunt hurriedly organised. It was not until 24 hours later, however, that the runaway was returned to its cage.

A Dash For The Roof.

There was never any fear that the monkey would do any damage or injure anyone; an official of the hospital explained. "It was too small for that. But it was clearly impossible to allow it to remain at large."

Students, porters, doctors, and nurses did what they could to effect a capture, but the monkey eluded every effort to bait or entrap it. When, at one stage in its flight, it took refuge in the maternity ward, it was deemed that the time had come for sterner measures, and the assistance of the authorities of the Zoological Gardens was solicited.

The head keeper of the Monkey House, a man of 30 years' experience of the humours and wiles of monkeys, arrived with an assistant, both were equipped with stout nets, hung at the end of long rods in the fashion of butterfly nets.

But at the first sight of them the monkey fled to the roof of the building, and after two hours of angling from precarious heights the men from the Zoo were compelled to admit themselves outwitted.

The capture was ultimately effected by the hospital staff when hunger had subdued the monkey.

manager of the electricity department of the City Council, who is now serving a sentence of imprisonment for corruption.

There was a stir in court when Mr. Shand announced that he wanted Maling called as a witness.

Escorted by a detective, Maling, dressed immaculately in muff, and looking much thinner than when he began his imprisonment in Long Bay, entered the chamber, and stepped into the witness-box.

Green's Case Dismissed.

His voice breaking above clattering sounds issuing from the typewriter of the deposition clerk, Mr. Shand said to the witness: "Your name, please?"

Maling instantly turned towards the magistrate, and, speaking in a quiet, firm voice, said: "I refuse to answer any questions in the case of Arnott and the company, and I do not intend to do so."

Mr. Shand: You have not told us your name yet. Do you refuse to give it?

Maling: I do.

Mr. Shand: Then you refuse to answer any questions at all?

Maling: I do.

Mr. Shand (to Mr. Gates): Your Worship has power to deal with Maling by ordering him to prison for contempt. It will not, however, have much effect in this case, as Maling is now serving a sentence.

Mr. Gates (to Maling): As you persist in refusing to answer questions, I will commit you to prison for seven days. If in the meantime you make up your mind to answer the questions, the sentence will be revoked.

Mr. Shand: The principal evidence which I have to offer against Green would come from Maling, and without his evidence I must admit that I cannot proceed with the case. In the circumstances, I have no option but to ask that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Gates thereupon dismissed the case.

While Maling was still standing in the witness box Mr. Gates said that, in view of the dismissal of the case, he did not think it would be of any use allowing the order for Maling's imprisonment to stand.

Mr. Shand: The order is of little use, as Maling is already serving a sentence.

Mr. Gates: I will therefore revoke the order against him.

Tense Moments.

The tense moments experienced while Maling was in the box were heightened when Mr. Shand made his application to have the case against Green dismissed. From all quarters of the court came excited murmurings, and when Mr. Gates, after granting Mr. Shand's request and revoking Maling's sentence, rose and walked briskly from the bench to his chamber, many spectators and officials, too astonished to observe the adjournment of the Court, did not rise from their seats, as is customary.

Maling, too, became infected with the atmosphere, and remained standing stiffly in the witness-box, apparently unable to realize what had occurred, until his escort signalled him to step down. He then walked into the corridor of the building, where he was met by some friends, but he declined to be interviewed by Press representatives.

£6,000,000 SHOW OF PICTURES.

EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

WARSHIP ESCORT FOR DUTCH MASTERS.

London, Jan. 3rd.—Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Vermeer, and many another "old master" will be smiling in heaven to-day, when London crowds the galleries of Burlington House to see the greatest show of its kind in the world—the £6,000,000 Exhibition of Dutch Art.

Kings, Governments, American millionaires and museums have sent their priceless canvases from every part of the world. The collection from Holland arrived accompanied by a dramatic gesture in the form of two Dutch torpedo boats. Rembrandt's "Alexander the Great" was collected by armed men from Glasgow Art Gallery and motored to London in a specially sprung motor-van. The British Minister at Bucharest motored thirty miles to collect in person the precious Rembrandt which belongs to young King Michael of Rumania and to consign it himself to London.

Death In Almshouse.

All of which is part of the great comedy of life, because Rembrandt died bankrupt, Frans Hals died in an almshouse, and Vermeer's widow pawned "The Little Street," which is now hanging in Burlington House, for forty-eight guineas. (It sold recently for £80,000.)

It follows, therefore, that if the spirit of a departed master takes their reputed interest in earthly affairs, the most surprised visitors to Burlington House to-day will be the spirits of the old masters, drifting cynically about accompanied by those still more cynical wives who, in life, could never make both ends meet.

The show is startling. There has perhaps been nothing like it since Napoleon at the height of his power gave his famous art exhibition in the Tuilleries of old masters looted from Spain and Italy, which, after Waterloo, were returned under peace treaty terms. The sight of 900 of the greatest Dutch masterpieces under one roof is enough to give even an art critic mental indigestion.

Incredible Richness.

One comes away with the feeling of having gazed on incredible richness. It does not seem quite credible. Americans feel like this as they stand with their noses to the plate glass of the Crown Jewels. There are fifty-seven Rembrandts. They have not been so near each other since they left his studio in the seventeenth century! From these tiny, mellow canvases genius gazes thoughtfully from soft, velvet shadows. There are the lemon-yellow faces of Cuyper and his slow boats drifting over smooth waters. There are these meticulous interiors of Vermeer into which you feel you could walk and sit down on a chair waiting for the girl in the blue dress to turn from the mirror.

But where were the beautiful women of sixteenth and seventeenth century Holland? Every one who goes to this exhibition will search through a wilderness of placid plainness for a lovely face! And he will not find one. Great masters have surely never before painted such dull women. They are all worthy, well-meaning housewives. They gaze out dressed in their best gowns, their thoughts obviously occupied with the kitchen. The most soulful seems to me to be wondering whether the elderly woman was overbearing itself while the artist was taking up more of her time! When I was in Holland last I did not notice this lack of beauty; in fact, the modern Dutch girl is an astonishing descendant if the women of the old masters are typical!

If a beauty prize were to be given to these expensive ladies I think it would go to Verelstuck's "Portrait of a Lady," a nice, pleasant, docile creature with her hair drawn back under a coif, two pearl drops in her ears, and her slightly fat hands folded in admirable obedience.

Any one looking through the 300-page catalogue (which badly needs an index) must be struck by the remarkable adventures of an old master. Take the Rembrandt from Buckingham Palace which has been lent by the King—"The Adoration of the Magi."

It began its sale room career in Amsterdam in 1715. It was sold the next year. Six years later it was sold in Rotterdam. In 1734 it found its way back to a sale in Amsterdam, then in 1763 to a sale at The Hague. In 1799 it was sold again in Amsterdam, in 1809 it came up in Paris, and in 1814 in London, and from London to the walls of Buckingham Palace.

Governor's Loan.

Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Man" has had an even wider experience: It has been lent by Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts. It began its wanderings in the sale rooms of Brussels, then of Paris, then of Montreal. It recrossed the Atlantic and was sold in London in 1927. It then went back to the United States.

I am told that the average price for a Rembrandt is now £50,000. Mr. R. H. Wilenski, the Daily Express art critic, tells me that there are seventy lost Rembrandts in the world.

ROYAL WEDDINGS IN 1929.

SCANDINAVIAN AND SPANISH ROMANCES.

PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY.

London, January 25th (U.P.).—More than one member of the British royal family may be called upon to attend royal weddings before this year is much older.

It is expected that either the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York, perhaps both, will be present at the wedding of Crown Prince Olaf of Norway and Princess Martha of Sweden, at Oslo, which, according to early reports, will take place early in March.

At the same time it is announced that the marriage of the Infanta Isabel Alfonso, the 24-year-old daughter of the King of Spain's sister, to Count Zamoyanski, of the Polish Royal House, has been fixed definitely for March 25th, 1929. It is almost certain that the House of Windsor will be represented at this ceremony, especially in view of the relationship of the British and Spanish Royal Families.

While it is definitely known that the wedding of Prince Olaf and Princess Martha will be held in Oslo, the exact date has not yet been fixed. It is improbable, however, that the two weddings will take place on the same day, although conceivable that they will be celebrated within a very short period of each other.

It is a matter of interest that the wedding of Prince Olaf and Princess Martha will be the first Royal marriage to be celebrated in Oslo for 340 years. In 1589 King James VI. of Scotland married Princess Anne of Denmark and Norway.

The engagement of the Royal Couple, formally announced recently, is no affair of state. It has been an open secret for a long time—and certainly since the marriage of Princess Astrid to the Crown Prince of Belgium—that there was a love affair between Prince Olaf and Princess Martha.

It was understood, however, that the difference in their ages, the Princess being the elder by a year, slight though it is, was responsible for a certain amount of opposition. In fact, not a great while before the marriage of Princess Astrid it was rumoured that it was she whom Prince Olaf wished to marry, and their names were linked together for quite a long time.

The interest of the British Royal Family in the forthcoming marriage is more than ordinary. Prince Olaf, in a way, might be said to belong to this country. Not only was he born here, but his mother, Queen Maud, who is King George's youngest sister, has never allowed her tie with her homeland to be slackened in the very slightest degree. The Prince has stayed in England every year since he was born, and some of his visits have lasted for weeks at a time. He was educated in England, and in the last few years he has taken a prominent part in British yacht racing.

Both the Prince and Princess possess the attributes which go to make the perfect romance. He is 27 years old, she is 27. He is tall, good-looking, and of stalwart physique, she is tall, a brunette, and is described as the prettiest unmarried princess in Europe.

Prince Olaf is a keen sportsman and an excellent dancer, the Princess is of a retiring disposition and has been described as a "domesticated" one. She is extremely fond of music, and is an excellent needlewoman.

world. They are described in ancient records as having been painted by the masters but all trace of them has been lost.

Who owns them? Where are they? It would complete the irony of picture values if some at least are hanging on the walls of men who cannot pay the rent!

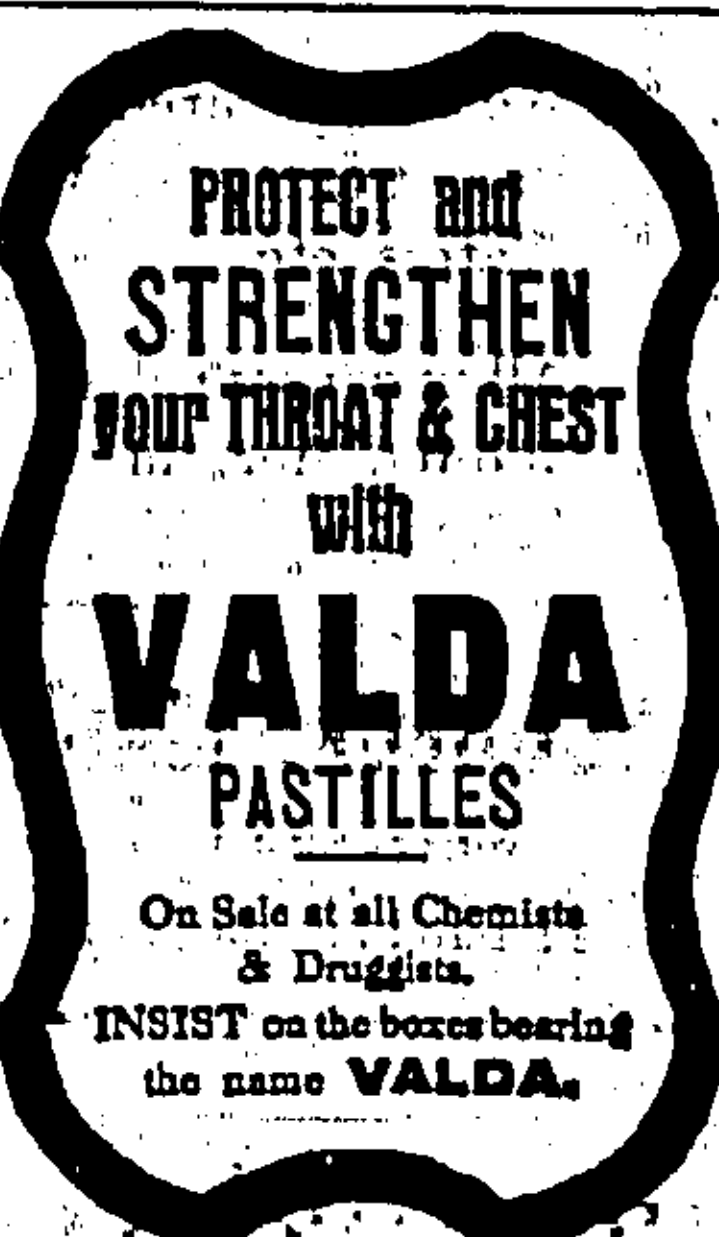
It is, nevertheless, astonishing in these days of American buyers that \$3,500,000 worth of Rembrandt is wrapped in mystery. That must be the worm that gnaws the dealer's heart.



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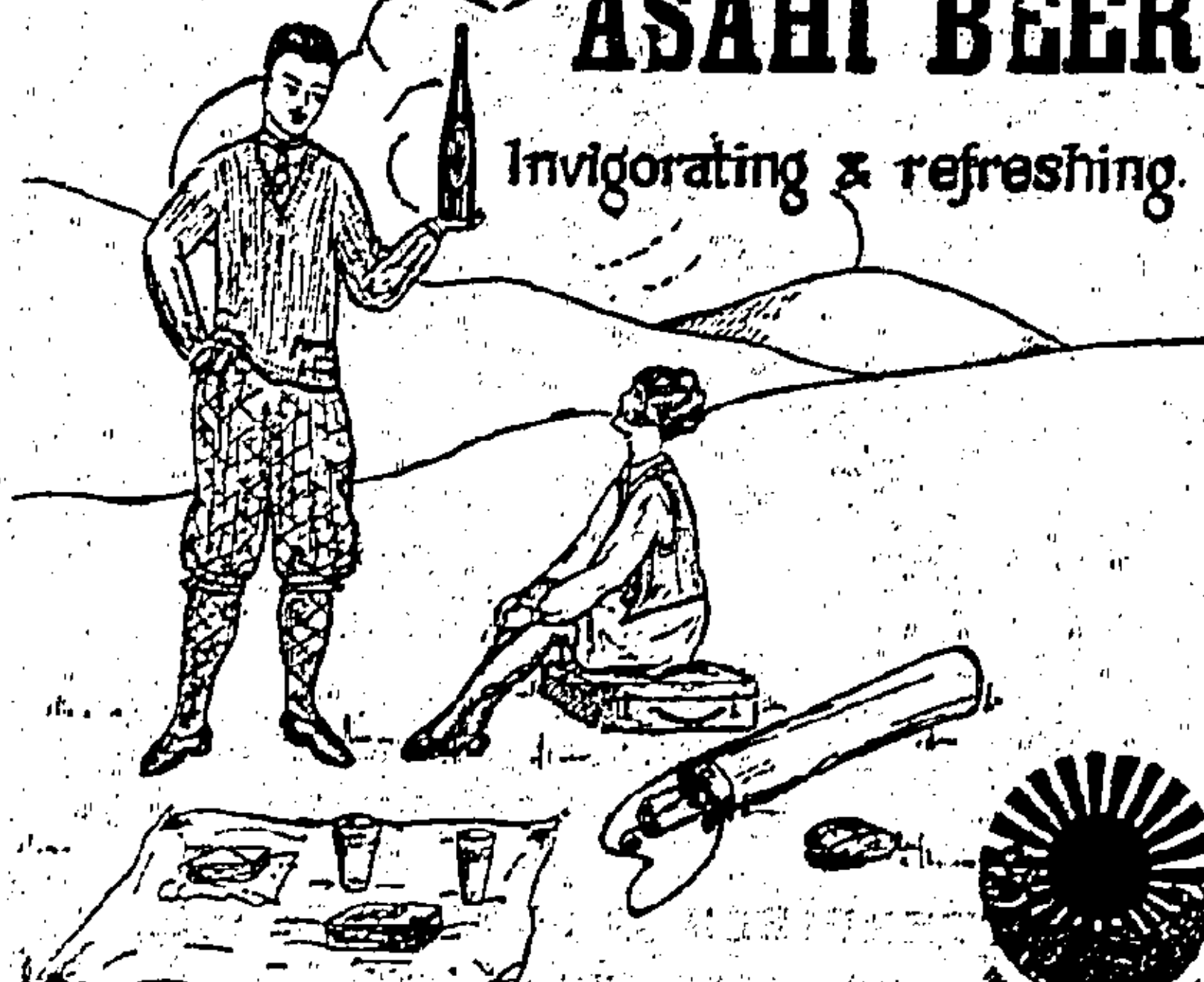
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AT THE QUEEN'S

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

HOUSEWIFERY AS A SCIENCE.

A PLEA FOR RECOGNITION.

[By LADY BALLANCE.]

A movement is on foot to establish the status of Housewifery as that of a science, and to put it on a level with all the other scientific degrees which college students strive to attain.

Surely this attitude is all to the good. Indeed, it seems to me that it is time that people began to awaken to the fact that the position of housewife is one which calls for the exercise of all one's talents and brains—that is, if one intends to make a success of it, and not merely put up a mediocre performance.

Objects Of Ridicule.

Both the Housewife and the Agricultural Labourer have been standing jokes for too long. Each in turn has been held up to the limelight of ridicule because of an alleged habit of talking "shop," and both have been accused of possessing no conversation beyond that of their own immediate and personal concerns.

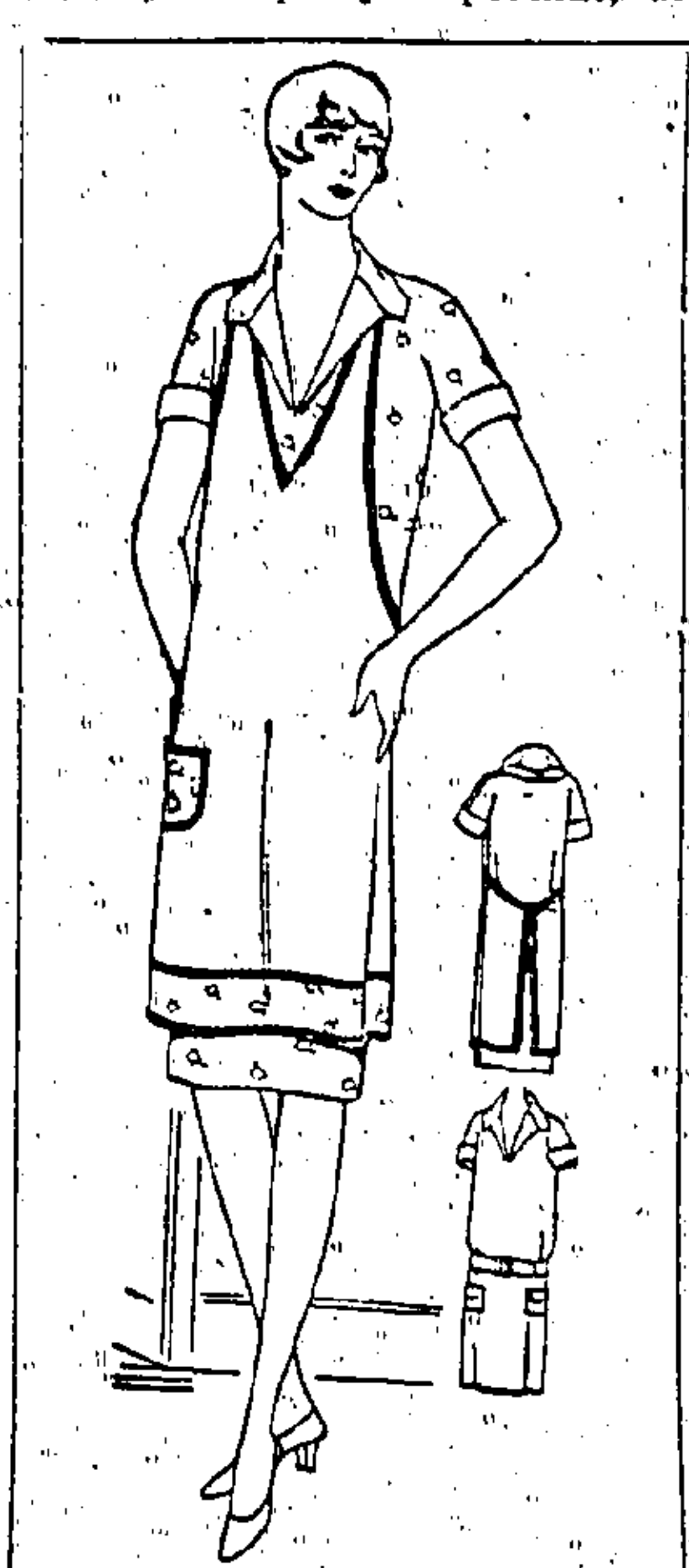
Why it should be considered such an offence of their part to talk "shop" is difficult to understand when one takes into consideration the fact that the doctor, or the barrister, or the stockbroker is privileged to talk "shop" for as long as he pleases without anybody calling his conduct into account. It seems equally paradoxical that an ardent golfer may bore one for hours by an account of his day's round without a single criticism being levelled against his conversational abilities.

I think one of the chief difficulties that stands in the way of advancing the status of the housewife is the fact that so few people will admit that housewifery is a profession calling for the exercise of skilled labour. Its members are frequently unpaid in actual cash, but that does not disqualify housewifery as a profession, nor show that it is unskilled.

The Reward.

The husband, being the breadwinner, is of paramount importance in the home, but the wife,

since she has or ought to have the spending, to a large extent, of the income, is equally important, as



Here is a smart little apron in print which will be useful in the nursery or in the kitchen. It is of plain cotton with trimmings of printed cotton, with piping in deeper tone. Orange-red linen with white dimity pocket in orange-red floral pattern would be smart, but there are many other colours, which would look well and perhaps be more harmonious with any of the house frocks over which you intend to wear the apron.

the comfort and happiness of the home depend largely on the amount of skill she exercises in this matter.

The truth is that the skillful housewife is paid in something far more valuable than actual coin of the realm, since her reward is unpurchasable.

It consists, if she is married, in having won the affection and respect of her husband and children, of having the joy and the pride of launching a younger generation of clean-souled youngsters on the world, and of seeing them set forth with their banners flying.

If she is a true housewife at heart those things are worth more to her than all the gold, or dollars, ever offered.

For the unmarried housewife, who may keep house for her father, or be on her own, there is the satisfaction of making a home. To be house-proud is not a quality to be despised, but rather one to be applauded as a virtue.

Talking "Shop."

I think that those who have made a success of the science of housewifery have earned the right to talk "shop" should they desire to do so, and for those who are still striving and learning, an interchange of ideas is often helpful and stimulating. They should not be ridiculed for discussing domestic concerns any more than any professional man is for grubbing about the state of the market, or the depression in trade. If the housewife ventures a minor grumble even, she is instantly reproached for such behaviour. Yet according to some business slogans, it is good policy to grumble, a state of complete satisfaction being regarded as a death blow to ambition.

In conclusion, I hold that if this science of housewifery were more encouraged and developed there would be fewer cases to take up the time of our divorce courts.—London Morning Post.

These Children Of Ours.

THE CHILD ALLIANCE.

Bertrand Russell once said, "When the child has become interested in a problem or piece of work, whether one that you have provided or one that he has found; for himself, do not interrupt him while his interest lasts, except for grave reason such as that the house is on fire!"

I wonder if there is a single mother, anywhere, whose children would not profit, if she remembered that advice only once each day? Even the most fortunate children must feel at times that they are caught in a sorry sort of treadmill. They are hurried out of bed, hurried through breakfast, hurried off to school. Throughout the day the hurrying process goes on—through the afternoon school session, music lesson perhaps, or home duties. Then, late in the afternoon when the child settles down to work or some contraption with his mechanical set or to cut out a new dress for his doll, mother urgently calls, "Oh, Mary, won't you run down to the corner pradore for me and stop at the bakery on the way back?"

Mary delays over her doll dress and William clings to his mechanical problem. But eventually by the application of more high-pressure hurrying on mother's part, the child is forced to abandon his constructive work. When interruptions of this sort are continued day after day, is it any wonder that the child grows up without ability to concentrate, without that will-to-see-a-thing-through once he has started it, which is one asset most necessary for success in adult life. While every child should be responsible for his share of home duties, he should at the same time have some hour in the day which is absolutely his to spend as he likes, without interference or interruption. Have the same respect for your child's privacy as you expect him to have for your's. Pretend to yourself that his room, or his corner, whichever it may be, is equivalent to an executive's office. And whenever you start to interrupt him to run an errand, just say to yourself, "I'm very sorry, but he's in conference just now."

NEW TOASTER.

A new toaster consists of an upright steel rod on a round base. Up and down this rod slides a wire rack, which holds the bread to be toasted. The rack can thus be adjusted instantly to any height, and the bread toasts, without being held, rapidly or slowly, according to distance from the fire.

BEAUTY.

KEEPING THE NECK YOUNG.

Don't wait for the first signs of age and neglect in a sagging, crepy throat before you decide to do something about keeping your neck firm and youthful. Begin now caring for it as carefully as you would any other part of your body.

The neck should be thoroughly cleansed with cream every night and a good skin food patted in to nourish and stimulate the tissues. In working in the skin food, pat briskly (but not too hard) up toward the ears and from the chin up under both jawbones. Always work upwards and outwards to prevent sagging muscles.

At least once a week, apply lemon juice or some other bleach after the cleansing process to keep the skin from getting sallow and discolored.

Now, for some exercises to keep those neck muscles healthy and young:

Stand erect with the head thrown as far back as you can. Now "chew gum" with a wide jaw motion until you feel the muscles pull. Do this for a minute or two before going on to the next exercise.

With the head still thrown back, move it around slowly in a circular movement so that the chin touches first one shoulder, the chest and then the other shoulder.

With the head in a normal position again, stretch the chin out as far as you can without moving your shoulders. Then, looking straight in front of you, turn first sharply to the right, and then to the left so that you look over each shoulder in turn.

PERFUMING AS AN ART.

Perfuming can be an art—or it can be annoyance. One wonders if those women who dash perfume on with a generous, if inartistic, hand really like it—horrible thought! These women who, are so lavish with their scent are only too often those who use the heaviest and strongest odor quite regardless of whether it suits them or not.

Perfuming should always be done subtly. The clever woman knows how to suggest a faint, tantalizing fragrance which enhances her personality and completes her ensemble. The scent she chooses to complement her clothes, and her type of beauty and she uses it so discreetly that it leaves but an elusive odour.

She accomplishes this by using bath salts, soap, dusting powder, sachet, and cosmetics of the same fragrance. Her underclothes she does free from a sachet-scented drawer and her handkerchiefs, stockings, gloves, etc., are permeated with the same sachet. She sprays just the slightest bit from her atomizer after she has finished dressing and, possibly, dabbed just a bit behind her ears and on her hair.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.

AFTERNOON TEA.

Whether or not it is true that the lowest ebb of vitality is reached at 4 p.m., the fact remains that most of us seek in various ways to break the fast between the noonday meal and dinner. Ice cream and sodas in summer serve to remove any suspicion of hunger pangs, and some addicts cling to that form of between-meal nourishment in cold weather, but it shows better judgment and certainly more kindness to the inner self, to let the afternoon refreshment include a hot beverage.

In England, taking tea at tea time is an age-old custom, and one on which no inroads have been made by modernism. And what improvement could be made on a steaming cup of tea? It must be of the best quality, of course, and poured at the table.

Not everybody knows how to make tea. I have been in homes where it has been served in cups from the kitchen, and from the colour and taste of it, I know it has been made by pouring hot water over a tea ball or by diluting concentrated tea made in a small vessel. The former method may be all right for children and invalids, and the latter for making iced tea, but hot tea, to be good, cannot be made in an open vessel, or made merely with hot water. The water must be boiling. A teapot must be used, and preferably, an earthen one.

First put some of the boiling water into the empty teapot, and let stand long enough to become

Menus.

TEA.

Toasted Scones and Jam
Almond Cookies
Hot Tea
Pimiento Cheese Sandwiches
Lettuce Sandwiches
Wafers
Hot Chocolate

thoroughly heated. Empty, and put in the pot one teaspoon of tea for each cup. Hold or place it near the kettle so that the water still boils while it is being poured. Put top on immediately and let stand a few minutes before serving.

Tea is sufficiently stimulating to make you forget a near-headache, or bodily fatigue, and you approach the end of the day with a fresher feeling.

Thin slices of buttered bread are adequate accompaniment, and there is then no danger of spoiling the appetite for dinner. Or toasted bread and muffins if you prefer.

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PEKING'S HOPES OF REVIVAL.

RUMOURS OF BECOMING CAPITAL ONCE MORE.

BANKRUPTCY INVADES THE OLD CITY.

Peking, January 31st.—Every few weeks it is circumstantially reported in the native press here that some influential person or group of persons in Nanking is in favour of reestablishing the capital in Peking, and there is of course persistent local propaganda in favour of such a removal, but it is impossible to determine the worth of these rumours or to separate the propaganda from fact. Many Chinese who ought to know what is under discussion in Nanking are both sceptical and cynical. Some say that these reports are designed to keep up heart in the commercial community and to postpone the complete collapse of trade. Others say that the stories are circulated by influential property holders here who are trying to sell out. Still others say that these rumours are set afloat by official land speculators in Nanking, who endorse the idea of a removal to Peking when they want to buy property in Nanking, and publicly repudiate the idea when they want to sell. Others again believe that Peking will once more be the capital but insist that officialdom's return will be postponed until all hope is dead here, until property values are at the lowest possible ebb, and then until the Nationalists at whose instigation the move will be made have bought up everything that is for sale at famine prices, after which the return will be abruptly announced.

Obvious Arguments.

Excellent arguments are adduced for the re-establishment of Government here and they are so obvious that they scarcely need to be reviewed. Peking has all the equipment of a big administrative centre that Nanking lacks—offices, residences, hotels, schools, restaurants and the like—while all that is adequate in Nanking is space. The building of an adequate capital at Nanking would require millions of dollars and a number of years, during which time all officials high enough in rank to be masters of their own time and movements would inevitably be more in Shanghai than in the capital. Also Nanking is vulnerable. Any Power that chose to revert to the gunboat policy in a season of exasperation could reduce the capital to terms—or alternatively to ashes—in half an hour. Furthermore this the Nationalist Government is essentially a southern Government and ought to be able to hold the south loyal or neutral, but because it is a southern Government it enjoys neither the good will nor the loyalty of the north and can only hope to hold North China by sitting on it. The Ming emperors had to move to Peking to retain their grip on North China and its frontiers in spite of the fact that their military conquests had been much more real and impressive than the recent Nationalist "victories." To sit in Nanking and delegate control over the North to northern militarists who are for the moment quiescent because of their mistrust of one another is to invite northern disloyalty and rebellion.

Peking Fading Away.

Meanwhile Peking is fading away. At the end of each month the police reports show that while a few score new shops have opened here, a few hundreds more have closed, some hundreds of families have moved away and that the number of destitute persons has increased by some thousands. One does not have to read statistics to note this decline. The people in the streets are shabby. One rarely sees a man dressed in silks. Motor car traffic on the big highways is so reduced that the heart of the city now enjoys a Sabbath-like calm. Thousands of houses are empty and whole rows of small shops are boarded up. As business declines, local revenues also go down and the provincial authorities invent and announce new taxes every few weeks which of course hasten the day when the big shops will declare themselves insolvent. The Peking-Mukden railway, or rather the militarists who impose transit taxes, threaten to impose a tax of 100 per cent. on freight charges. The local merchants promise that if this becomes effective 25 per cent. of the surviving business concerns here will be bankrupt at Chinese New Year. The whole Mongol frontier has been desecrated by hordes of bandits and unattached soldiery who are said to number 300,000 armed men.

Banditry is now a futile occupation in Suiyuan and Chahar and the hordes are descending into the plain with ever increasing boldness and holding up even bus traffic on the roads about Peking. There have never been so many camels in Peking in the memory of the oldest resident and they are not the faded, stunted beasts of burden that usually bring lime and coal in from the hills, but fine, big caravan beasts. (Continued at foot of next column.)

COMMUNISTS DESTROY VILLAGES.

5,000 KILLED IN HONAN.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS' NEW ACTIVITIES.

Peking, February 11th (U.P.).—The destruction of several hundred villages in southern Honan by disbanded soldiers taken over and directed by a few Communist leaders, news of which has just now reached Peking, illustrates forcibly how slowly news travels in China. Although this band has been ravaging Honan for several weeks, the newspapers in the larger cities of China have not been aware of its activities, which are estimated to have caused 5,000 deaths. At the same time, a small raid in which only 20 persons took part, which occurred only 35 miles from Shanghai, was given extensive publicity in the newspapers of China and foreign countries. The Honan affair involved 10,000 former soldiers, brought together by a few unprincipled Communist leaders who directed one of the bloodiest campaigns in the long history of such incidents in Chinese chronicles.

Remnants Of Two Armies.

According to reliable foreign reports, the Communist leaders took over the remnants of the armies of Generals Fan Chang Hsin and Yuch Wei Chun, numbering about 10,000 men. These soldiers had been left leaderless, with no way of supporting themselves except as robbers. They have shown a wanton cruelty almost incredible.

The leaders of the band openly declared themselves with a mission to overthrow the existing order. The centre of their operations was the Chenyang, Lo-shan and Kuan-shan districts of southern Honan, densely populated, with small villages which have no means of protection. They descended upon these villages one after another, wantonly destroyed and burned what they could not carry away, and made the villages they visited entirely uninhabitable. Eye-witnesses assert that hundreds of villages in these districts are completely deserted. The band worked itself into a frenzy, and harmless old people and young children were not spared. The villagers fled in mass before the advancing raiders, but were often overtaken and massacred.

Similar incidents are reported, almost as bad, in several districts of Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Kansu. Consular reports received by the Legations state that bandits, who are often former soldiers, are killing and robbing by wholesale in all of these provinces. These conditions are declared by competent observers to be the result of intolerable economic conditions, the natural consequence of many years of continuous civil wars and the break-down of any central government.

Famines are general in nine provinces, bandits are robbing and touring, even the famine-sufferers. In the great Mohammedan uprising in Kansu 200,000 persons lost their lives.

BULLET PROOF VESTS.

LICENSE REQUIRED FOR SALE IN SHANGHAI.

The proprietor of a Shanghai pawnshop was charged in the Provisional Court with exposing for sale at his shop a bullet-proof vest, without a licence and contrary to the terms of the by-laws. This was the first case to be brought to the attention of the Court. Mr. King S. Kum, Assistant Prosecuting Solicitor said that, during October last year, a notice was inserted in the press that shops intending to sell bullet proof vests must first obtain a licence from the Council. Accused failed to do this. P. S. Myerough said that when he saw exposed for sale a bullet proof vest he asked what it was there for and was told that it was for sale for \$5. Accused said the vest had been pledged during February and, as it had not been redeemed, he was offering it for sale in the ordinary way. Witness took the vest to the station and informed accused that he would be summoned.

Mr. Kum said that the Council considered that the same precautions should be taken in the sale of bullet-proof vests as in the sale of firearms. The police would be greatly handicapped if robbers, kidnappers and the like made it a practice of wearing these vests.

Solicitor for accused said that his client received the vest in pawn before the notification was issued. The Court found accused guilty and fined him \$15. The steel vest was confiscated.

including even the white camels from Alaskan that took Marco Polo's fancy, driven in here by the bandits that has suspended all normal trade on the Mongol border. —Mr. ROBERT GILBERT in N.C. Daily News.

ROBBER ATTACKS SAMPAN WOMAN.

INCIDENT INSIDE YAUMATI SHELTER.

How a robber, armed with a big piece of wood, attacked a sampan woman and robbed her of clothes and jewellery, was reported to the Police by the victim.

Ho Kong, the mistress of the sampan was, she said, asleep early yesterday morning with her daughter on board their boat, which was tied up alongside a disinfecting launch inside the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter. It would appear that the robber first cut the line and towed the sampan gently toward the northern entrance. Both mother and daughter were still asleep.

When the boat was clear of the shelter, Ho Kong heard someone climb on board her boat. Then she saw a man standing amidsthip, a big piece of wood in his hand. He advanced toward the terrified woman, tapped her warningly on the head with his club and told to hold her tongue if she valued her life.

The visitor then helped himself to all he could find, which included eight pieces of the lady's and her daughter's best clothes from their scanty wardrobe. Not satisfied with this the thief then stripped Ho Kong of money and jewellery to the value of \$34.30.

Without a word the man slipped into a little dinghy, and was soon lost to sight in the darkness.

During all this time the young maid slept peacefully.

BAIL OF \$10,000 AND \$5,000.

FALSE OPIUM LABELS CASE.

Three Chinese who were arrested during a raid at Hungnam by Revenue Officers were before Mr Wynne-Jones yesterday at Kowloon Magistracy. A die, apparently for the purpose of printing false opium labels, and 207 false labels were found. C.P.O. Clarke prosecuted and asked for a week's formal remand. It was possible that a committal would be asked for and the Crown Solicitor was now going into the case. The prosecution opposed bail and remarked that the least that the Crown would accept would be \$10,000 in the case of one of the defendants and \$5,000 each for the other two. The defendants were remanded after being informed of the bail asked for by the prosecution.

INDIGENT FOREIGNERS IN SHANGHAI.

RENEGADES FROM DISBANDED ARMIES.

The ranks of Shanghai's indigent foreigners continue to be swelled by the influx of little bands of White Russians, most of them from Harbin and other cities in Manchuria. A smaller but equally steady stream keeps flowing in from Nanking and other cities of China proper where the Nationalist troops, after conquering the northern war lords, imprisoned hundreds of White Russians, soldiers of fortune, who had served the late Marshal Chang Tso Lin, overlord of the Three Eastern Provinces, or General Chang Tsung Chang, exiled Tupan of Shantung Province.

Most of the renegades are in sorry plight after months of imprisonment in Chinese military camps. Poorly clothed, ill fed and penniless, they are thrown on the mercy of Shanghai's two Russian benevolent organizations, whose slim finances already are heavily overtaxed but always are willing to expand to take in jobless and starving White Russian exiles.

Army Instructions.

Estimates of military officers place the total number of Russians who have thus passed through their hands in the neighbourhood of 3,000. The northern militarists' Russian detachments are said to have numbered twice that number as one time but most of the men were disbanded in 1927, following a disagreement between their Chinese superiors and the Russian officers. The trouble arose over non-payment of wages, an old complaint of those who served China's now deposed warlords.

Of the Russian captured prisoners of war, the Nationalist Government has retained approximately 20 physically fit, trained and experienced military men in its service. This has been assigned to the military academy at Nanking by the Ministry of War and are serving the Chinese in the capacity of instructors.

TAXATION OF TOBACCO.

GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT.

RAW MATERIAL AND NOT FINISHED PRODUCT.

H.E. The Governor, acting with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, has signed an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the taxation of tobacco. The order is to come into force immediately but will in due course be introduced into the Legislative Council.

The main object of the Ordinance is to adopt in the case of tobacco manufactured in Hong Kong the principle of taxation at the source. It is on this principle that the duty is collected in Great Britain on tobacco manufactured there. Henceforward, therefore, tobacco will no longer be manufactured in bond but there will be a flat rate on the imported raw leaf used in manufacture. The same rule of a flat rate is introduced in the case of all manufactured tobacco imported, in place of the present system of division into numerous classes according to value for the purposes of taxation.

It has proved, in practice, impossible to control adequately the numerous factories, many of them working on a small scale, which receive raw leaf and pay duty only on such of their manufactured products as they declare for local consumption.

It has also proved extremely difficult to assign to their proper classes the numerous brands of cigars and cigarettes which are now on the market here.

There is also the problem of the cigarette deliberately sold at a loss in order to kill competition or to establish a new brand.

There are also frequent alterations in the quality of the goods sold, without a corresponding alteration in the price.

Once the manufacturer has to pay duty on his raw material as soon as he imports it or draws it from bond, a system of paying drawbacks on such of his product as he exports must be concurrently introduced, and this will be done by regulations made under the appropriate Ordinances.

Drawbacks will be paid according to the following scale "upon every pound or fraction (not less than a hundredth) of a pound of tobacco manufactured in the Colony, upon which the proper duties have been paid, when the tobacco is exported, as merchandise, as ships' stores, or by parcel post:—(a) On cigars at the rate of 65 cents per lb.; (b) On cigarettes at the rate of 50 cents per lb.; (c) On tobacco manufactured in Chinese fashion; (i.) without the addition of oil at the rate of 70 cents per lb.; (ii.) with the addition of not more than 17 per cent. of oil at the rate of 63 cents per lb.

ANTI-JAPAN FEVER IN SUCHIEN.

SMALL BOYS MAKE VERY BIG THREATS.

Suchien, January 29:—Suchien is having a spell of anti-Japan fever and life-size pictures on cloth are being put up by young men. One is a figure of a Japanese standing on the body of a Chinese; he holds a pistol and the Chinese is portrayed with blood spurting from his mouth. Another, posted in the big street for a while, only showed a hand and arm killing a Chinese. One cannot say if it is incidental, but the city urchins have taken up the cry:—"Strike down the foreign devil!"

For a week or so, the street has been lined with stands selling Japanese goods at reduced prices, and report has it that this is only to be allowed to the end of the year, after which time these goods will be contraband. The people do not seem to take much interest in it all. The opinion of many is that "it is a great pity goods that are both cheap and good, cannot be bought." The Suchien daily paper seems to accept everything and anything, utterly regardless of truth, or sometimes with a grain of truth almost indiscernible, because of the lies surrounding it.—N.C. Daily News.

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Prices of Admission:
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Booking open at Moutrie's and Theatre.

FANLING HUNT

STEEPLECHASES.

Sunday, 17th February,
FIRST RACE
3 P.M.

Admission to Public Enclosure: \$1.00
(Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price).

Cars parked on course: \$10.00 Each.
Special Train leaves Kowloon 1.50 p.m.
Returns 6.27 p.m.

First Class return Fare including Admission to Public Enclosure: \$2.00

Free parking for Cars. [7381]

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BOUND VOLUMES of "THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS," January to June, 1928.

With Index, Price—\$7.50.

On Sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

ADMIRAL WAISTELL
AT CANTON.SALUTES AND CORDIAL
WELCOME.LAVISH HOSPITALITY
ARRANGED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, February 13th.

Vice-Admiral A. K. Waistell, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet, arrived in Canton this afternoon in H.M.S. Petersfield, his flag having been transferred earlier in the day from H.M.S. Kent. The officers accompanying the Vice-Admiral are Paymaster Captain L. C. E. Ayre, O.B.E. (Secretary), Lieutenant D. P. Evans (Flag Lieutenant), and Commander F. A. C. Baker, Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Petersfield.

As the Petersfield steamed into Canton Harbour, she saluted the Chinese flag with 21 guns, this being replied to by the Chinese gunboat, Fai Yin. After this the Vice-Admiral saluted Vice-Admiral Waistell with another 15 guns to which the Petersfield responded.

The salutes having been exchanged, the foreign Naval officers in Canton, headed by the Captain of the Chinese guardship, formally called on the British Vice-Admiral.

Mr. J. H. Brennan, Acting British Consul-General at Canton, escorted him to the British Consulate at Shamen.

Vice-Admiral Waistell expects to remain in Canton for four days, in the course of which he will, accompanied by Mr. Brennan, pay a formal visit to the Canton Government. The local authorities are delighted to welcome this distinguished visitor and are preparing banquets and other entertainments in his honour. Admiral Waistell will make a motor tour of the city on Thursday and visit all the places of interest. In the evening he will be guest of honour at a banquet to be given by Admiral Chen Chak. On Friday night he will be at another banquet given by General Chen Ming Shu at Government House.

DEMOBILIZATION IN
KWANGTUNG.

PLANS AND CONFERENCES.

LI TSAI HSIN'S ARRANGEMENTS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, February 13th.

Marshal Li Tsai Hsin who has been on a visit to his native province of Kwangso, with his brother, Li Tsai Man, to complete the obsequies of his mother, is expected back in Canton on Thursday or Friday by the gunboat Hai Fu. Several leading officials have gone up to Wuchow to accompany him on the return journey.

The Marshal's return is eagerly awaited at Canton and as soon as he arrives the military conference which is to tackle the problem of demobilization in the Lung Kwang provinces is to be called. As soon as the deliberations are completed the Marshal will probably leave for Nanking to take part in the Third Kuomintang Conference at which he will represent the two Kwangs.

Mr. Siao Fat Shing, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, has just left Canton for Nanking. Mr. Siao, who is a keen opponent of the extremist element in the party, only arrived in Canton on February 6th from abroad, where he has done much to stimulate the interest of Overseas Chinese in the National movement. At a banquet given in his honour by General Chen Ming Shu Mr. Siao vehemently denounced the extremist leaders, particularly Wang Ching Wei, for his share in the Red uprising of December, 1927, and for the dissensions which he has caused in the party.

Mr. Koo Ying Pan, a high official of the Nationalist Government, who recently returned to Canton to repair the grave of his father, is also going back to Nanking in the course of a few days. He said in an interview with the Press that he has completed his mission but is waiting a few days longer as he wants to confer with Marshal Li before he goes North again.

BRITISH ARMED
LAUNCHES.TO BE PAID OFF NEXT
WEEK.ANTI-PIRACY SERVICES IN
DELTA.

The British armed launches employed on patrol and convey duties on the West River and Canton Delta are to be paid off on February 18th, the expenses being shared by the local Government and the Naval Authorities.

Originally four vessels, the Hing Wah, Dom Joao, Wing Lee and Kwong Lee, were put on patrol, with temporary crews from the China Squadron until the arrival of special crews from England on August 1st, 1924. Lieut. P. A. Berry commanded the Hing Wah, Lieut. J. A. H. Hunter, the Dom Joao, Lieut. M. A. O. Biddulph the Wing Lee, and Lieut. H. L. Dwan the Kwong Lee.

The launches were then employed conveying steamers on the Hong Kong-Kowloon run, rounding up pirates and preventing the commandeering of river vessels. They used to come to Hong Kong once every seven days.

During the troubles in 1925, these launches were employed as guardships at Wuchow, Samshui and Kowloon, while the West river gunboats were at Shamen with crews landed for its defence, and for maintaining wireless communication.

They were withdrawn from service in August 1925 as they had proved too small to remain up the river for very long periods at a time.

Then came the Po On, which has since been renamed the Faulknor, the Shun Lee, now the Onslaught, and the Dom Joao which is now the Nessus. These three launches were commissioned in the autumn of 1925. They were employed as port guardships, on convey service and for evacuation work. In 1926 they were part of the anti-piracy patrol and acted as reinforcements to gunboats.

On the resumption of trade, they resumed convey duties, and in 1926-1927, they were conveying steamers on the Hong Kong-Kowloon run. This duty was superseded in 1927 and up till the present they have been on anti-piracy patrol in the Delta.

Present and former officers in command of these three vessels are: Faulknor: Lieut. P. A. Berry, 1925-26; Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Pigou, 1926-28; Lieut. S. A. Thomson, 1928 (invalided); Lieut. R. Alexander, 1928-29.

Onslaught: Lieut. N. L. Dwan, 1925-26; Lieut. D. W. Graham, 1926-27 (invalided); Lieut. G. F. Agutter, 1927-29.

Nessus: Lieut. J. A. H. Hunter, 1925-26; Lieut. Topp, 1926 (drowned); Lieut. R. Grimes, 1927-28; Lieut. N. S. Gooch, 1928-29.

Details Of Armed Launches.

The three launches are vessels of approximately 100 tons and a speed of 9-10 knots. They were previously employed in Hong Kong as ferries or on harbour duties. They are fitted with protective armour plating (bullet proof) around bridges and gun positions. The armament in each case consists of 1.3 pr. Hotchkiss gun; 1.203 maxin; 3 Lewis machine guns.

The personnel was a Lieut. in command, 9 European ratings, 9 Chinese (firemen, engineers and cook).

The usual routine consisted of six weeks on patrol in the Delta and one week in Hong Kong for boiler cleaning.

The average mileage steamed on patrol was about ten thousand yearly by each launch.

Some Of Their Activities.

During the troublous period of 1925, Winglee proceeded up-river, sighted a huddled crowd of villagers on the river bank and a neighbouring village in flames. Drawing near to the crowd, they were informed that bandits had attacked them and were now looting the village. Winglee "browned" the village with apparently good effect, the bandits retreating inland to the shelter of a wood where Winglee's machine guns could not reach them. Unfortunately she went aground in the excitement of the moment. However, Dom Joao then arrived on the scene and, having been lately fitted with a 3 pr. gun, was able to shell the wood where the enemy were in retreat.

In spite of the prevailing anti-British feeling, both launches received quite an ovation from the local populace on return to harbour.

Towards the end of 1927 a motor lighter bound up-river reported to Faulknor that she had been threatened with a piratical attack. (Continued on next column).

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONFUSION WORSE
CONFOUNDED.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I have read your well-meant endeavours to explain the trouble in Bombay, but am sorry I cannot quite understand the sentence:—"A Hindu hates a Moslem simply because he is as heartily reciprocated." Can you "reciprocate" anybody? And who is "he"—the Hindu or the Moslem?—Yours, etc.

PUZZLED.

Hong Kong, February 13th.

[We sympathise with our correspondent, and trust he will sympathise with us when we explain the cause of his bewilderment. What we wrote was:—"A Hindu hates a Moslem simply because he is as heartily reciprocated"—by the Moslem towards the Hindu. Possibly the reaction from the New Year holidays accounts for the difference between the written and the printed word.—Ed.]

A BROKEN PROMISE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It is all very well for the *Manchester Guardian* to call Winston Churchill over the coals for not carrying out a pledge about the abolition of *Mui Tai* made seven years ago. I expect most of us would have to plead guilty if challenged to say whether we have done during the last seven years all the things we said we would do. It is my opinion that the Government of Hong Kong knows what is right and proper regarding affairs in the Colony better than the agitators who are worrying Parliament on the *Mui Tai* issue. The Government can be trusted to act with caution and with justice, and I think we can leave the Governor to deal with this difficult problem. He knows what the difficulties are, and people at home do not. They think these changes can be effected quite easily by just issuing a formal notice, but if they had to handle the job themselves they would soon find out what they were up against. A lot of sympathy expended on *Mui Tai* might be devoted to injustice and suffering nearer Westminster and Manchester than this Colony.—Yours, etc.

Hong Kong, February 13th.

MORE ABOUT RESCUE
WORK.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—May I be allowed to voice a protest against your criticism of the Harbour Office in connection with the arrangements for sending the Kausing to assist vessels in distress? I consider that "reasons of economy" quite justify the action of the harbour authorities. Weeks and months go by without it being necessary to send assistance from Hong Kong to a ship in distress, which means that fire would have to be kept going and men would have to be paid to stand by the Kausing without the vessel being called upon to move an inch. This Colony is not so well off as to be able to afford to keep such a vessel eating up fuel for month after month and doing nothing in return. Even if the Kausing had had steam up, it is very doubtful whether she could have reached the Hsin Wah in time to be of any use. I think the jury did quite right in recommending that bigger police launches be provided, so that they can go to the assistance of a ship in distress. Being always on duty, they would be available at a minute's notice, and I think it unfair to blame the Harbour Office for not doing what is impossible.—Yours, etc.

RESIDENT.

Hong Kong, February 13th.

An armed guard of three was put aboard with instructions to keep out of sight, and Faulknor followed three or four miles astern, also keeping well out of sight. Sure enough while rounding the bend into Junction Channel the lighter was attacked. The pirates, putting off in sampans to capture her, were met and uncomfortably surprised by machine gun fire.

In June last year a.s. Kowchow sank near Wangmun outer light. Between midnight and dawn three hundred passengers were taken off the wreck and conveyed to Wangmun by Nessus and Onslaught. There must be few, if any, steamers using the Delta which are not indebted to the armed launches for some assistance, during the nearly five years they have been in commission, either summoning aid or actually towing them off the mud at some time or other.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

FATHER GALLAGHER'S
LECTURE.

"THE EXISTENCE OF GOD."

At St. Patrick's Hall yesterday evening Father Gallagher, S.J., continued the course of lectures which the Jesuit Fathers are delivering on the relation of science to religion. Father Gallagher took as his subject "The Existence of God."

"I am going to show" said the speaker "that Religion, i.e. the relation that exists between man and God, is not necessarily based on the authority of others, but that man by using his senses and his intellect is forced into accepting the fundamental truth of all religion, the Existence of God. I am not denying that man can and that man does make an act of Faith in the existence of God. All I assert is that the human intellect is capable of arriving at a certain, definite knowledge of the existence, and to a limited extent of the nature of God."

He continued:—
Philosophy divides the arguments into three kinds:—
1. *Metaphysical*: based on self-evident first principles as the Principle of Causality, the Principle of Sufficient Reason.

2. *Physical*: arguments drawn from the phenomena of nature, the content of experience.

3. *Moral*: based on the general conduct of mankind.

The argument for the existence of God from design is this:—

1. There exists in the world an order and an adaptation of a very wonderful kind.

2. That order is constant, regular and very useful.

3. That order is proved by all the senses.

It is more complicated than the order, for instance, in the works of a watch, or, in fact, any other mechanical device that we know.

Now if the smallest mechanical work demands a designer adapting means to a particular end, then much more does the vast mechanism of the universe.

Let us begin with a few preliminary remarks.

1. We do not assert that the world is the most perfect that could exist. We grant that there is possibility of improvement. We do not say—as so many accuse us of saying—that the argument from design, taken by itself, proves that the designer was all-powerful or that he created the universe. It is sufficient in the first part of the proof to show that to explain the order that does exist there must have been an intelligent originator.

We do say that science and the theory of evolution help in a wonderful way to establish our thesis.

Order In The Universe.

Astronomy maps out for us the orbits of the planets, the periodicity of the double stars. Biology, Botany, Zoology have because of the wonderful similarities, and equally wonderful differences in the cells, plants and animals been able to reduce these things to definite and clearly distinct groups.

Anatomy and physiology show what a marvelous machine the human body is both in its structure and in its functional activities. Chemistry and physics have done for the molecule, atoms, ions and electrons what Botany has done for the plants, Zoology for the animals.

The Order Is Useful.

The inclination of the earth's axis—23.5—allows the maximum of the earth's surface to be warmed by the rays of the sun.

The atmosphere is exactly suited to man.

Man and the animals breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon-dioxide, plants on the other hand absorb carbon-dioxide and give off oxygen—compensation.

Water is the only liquid that is densest before it drops to freezing point. If that were not so the world would be a frozen mass in a short time.

The eye of man, condor, spider, bat are all suited to their requirements.

Countless other phenomena show exactly the same thing: symbiosis, the adaptation of plants, animals and of man himself to the climatic conditions in which they happen to find themselves.

There is order. The order is constant. The order is useful.

If I pick up a watch, I argue at once that it was made by an intelligent being. From any mechanical work I unhesitatingly draw the same conclusion. The more perfect the machine the higher I rate the intelligence which designed it. The marvellous order in the world compels me to admit an intelligent designer.

But they are all evolved from a nebulous mass! Science has proved that to the hilt. Science has not proved it. Science assumes it, basing its assumption on certain evidences of evolution. But even if it were true, an intelligent being who could so endow a nebulous mass with the laws necessary to produce the world as we have it to-day, with its myriad different forms shown as great, if not greater intelligence than one who could create each one separately. Evolution only proves all.

(Continued on next column).

THE LATE CAPT. W. H.
SPARKE.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon of the late Captain W. H. Sparke of the Kowloon river steamer San Nam Hoi. The deceased was buried at the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley. The Rev. W. T. Waldegrave officiating. A large number of friends and fellow mariners were present including Capt. T. T. Laurence (Secretary, China Coast Officers' Guild), Mr. G. Williams, Chief Officer, at San Nam Hoi, and Mr. M. F. Houghton, the Chief Engineer. Captains Cullum, Campbell, Thomas and Morgan; Messrs. McGilroy and Rike; and the Chinese crew of the s.s. San Nam Hoi.

The Wreaths.

Among the many wreaths sent were those from the Captain and Officers of the s.s. On Lee; Captain and Officers of the s.s. Tai Lee; Captain and Officers of the s.s. Sai On; Captain and Officers of the s.s. Hong Ning; Captain and Officers of the s.s. Sanning; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacKechine, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Way, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson, Mrs. Funderburg and Miss Clement, Miss M. Bragg, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Captain and Mrs. T. T. Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bird and Miss Bird, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. May, Theina and Norma, Mrs. E. O. Murphy and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Mody, Mrs. Capell and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Houghton, Mr. H. K. Dimond, Mr. R. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perritt, Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Captain F. Baylis, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. C. H. Beavis, Mr. Dennis H. Blake, Mr. F. L. Parton, Mr. F. W. Coulson, China Coast Officers' Guild, Mercantile Marine Officers, J. W. Morris, Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co., Ltd., Leung Yue Kai, and the Steward of San Nam Hoi.

REPORTING SMALL-POX
CASES.WARNING TO CHINESE
PRACTITIONERS.

A Chinese doctor was summoned to the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones, and was fined \$3 for "failing to notify a case of small-pox." The defendant said that he treated the patient on January 21st and again on February 8th. He told the patient that he was suffering from small-pox and that he should notify the authorities. The defendant could not say why the case had not been reported.

In answer to the Magistrate who asked if the case was on the defendant, Sanitary Inspector Miles replied that the person in attendance or in charge of the patient was responsible for reporting it. The defendant asked if it was not the duty of the patient's family to inform the Police. The Magistrate replied that the Ordinance placed that onus on the nearest male occupant or relative. In the present case there was only the mother unless the defence could prove that the patient's father. The defendant replied that he was unaware of the law.

As this was the first case on record of a doctor being summoned for the offence, the Magistrate imposed a nominal fine of \$5 as a warning to Chinese doctors.

The more conclusively an intelligent designer. Psychologists see in the soul the only adequate explanation of the concepts, ideas, judgments and reasoning powers of man. Two Chinese, two Frenchmen, two Englishmen, two South Sea Islanders discuss the same thing. The brain reactions are in all four cases different, yet the resultant concept is in all four cases the same, the concept of beauty, of goodness. The concept is not a measurable thing. It is immaterial, spiritual. Hence the faculty which produces it is immaterial, spiritual. The cause cannot be of a lower order than the effect which it produces.

The world is changing. The universe is changing. That change began. What made it or what set it moving?

Not itself. There is no reason known to science why an inert mass should without external impulse move itself.

Hence if it moved, as it has moved, then the cause of the movement must have been something independent of the universe. That cause was what we want—God.

Extent means nothing to God. Time means nothing to God. Human minds may think of God, may know God, may reason about God, but only the Mind of God Himself can comprehend God. God does not change, and hence the relation between man and God is now what it was at Creation's dawn. No development of Science can alter that except in so far as to bring more clearly before the eyes of man the wonderful power of God. Religion has nothing to fear from science and the Religion of to-day will be enhanced, not weakened by the Science of to-morrow.

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25th, 26th, 27th FEBRUARY & 2nd MARCH, 1929.

THE FIRST RACE on Each Day will be Run at 12 O'clock Noon. The First Bell will be Rang at 11.30 A.M. Each Day.

MEMBERS' BADGES.

Members' Badges of Admission are now ready and may be obtained by those Members who have not already received them from Messrs LINSTAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Members are Reminded that these Badges will also admit them to all the Extra Race Meetings of This Year.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members have the privilege of introducing Two Non-members to the Members' Enclosure.

A Limited Number of Tickets are available and may be obtained from Messrs LINSTAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS on or before SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929, at a Cost of \$10 Each Per Day or \$30 for the Meeting.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$4 Per Day. Each Member can obtain upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of Two Ladies Free of Charge.

On no pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the First Three Days of Racing.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

Tickets of Admission to the Public Enclosure, Price \$3 Per Day for All Persons, including Ladies, may be purchased from Messrs LINSTAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, or at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1 Per Day.

Bookmakers, Tio Tiao men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB during the Race Meeting.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued on Application to Messrs LINSTAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Employers are requested to distribute them with discrimination and endorse their Names on the Passes.

Servants are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties, but must remain in their Employers' Stands.

Any Persons found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

[7392]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1929, to FRIDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPNEL, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 1st Feb., 1929. [7335]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 44, Des Voeux Road on TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY to TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 22nd Jan., 1929. [7283]

TRANSLATION.

COMPETENT TRANSLATOR Wanted, able to write Chinese and English Well and Rapidly. Must be First-class Man, and willing to work Afternoons and Evenings. Address stating Age, Experience, and Salary required, Box 7224, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press.

[7324]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION held on SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12 O'clock Noon, at the CITY HALL, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, the following Resolution was passed, viz:—

That the Directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the Shareholders of the Corporation to take all such steps as may be necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hong Kong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, in the terms of a print which, for the purpose of identification, has been signed by the Chief Manager of the Corporation, in substitution for the existing Ordinances (except as in such print is mentioned) and Deed of Settlement of the Corporation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a Further EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation will be held on SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12.45 in the AFTERNOON at the same Place for the purpose of receiving a Report of the above mentioned Meeting and of considering, and, if thought fit, confirming the above Resolution in accordance with Article 96 of the Corporation's Deed of Settlement.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1929.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.

[7379]

NOTE:—A Copy of the proposed New Ordinance can be seen during the usual Banking Hours (Sundays, Public and Bank Holidays excepted) in Hong Kong at the Head Office of the Corporation and at the Offices of Messrs JOHNSON, STOKES & MARTIN, Prince's Buildings, Solicitors to the said Corporation, and in Shanghai at the Office of the Corporation, from the date hereof until the date of the above mentioned Confirmatory Meeting.

[7379]

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on FRIDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1929, at the BOARD ROOM of the Company, 15th FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, Hong Kong, at 12 O'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Financial Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1929, to the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
T. A. BARRY, Acting Secretary.

14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. [7368]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th FEBRUARY to SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 4th Feb., 1929. [7345]

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower ALBERT ROAD, on THURSDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1929, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 13th Feb., 1929. [7390]

INTIMATIONS.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;

Drink deep, or touch not the

Pyeris Spring.

There, shallow draughts intoxicating the brain,

And drinking deeply, sobers us again.

(ALEXANDER POPE, Essay on Criticism).

Pyeris

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

has been subject to criticism throughout the Far East for many years, and is proclaimed the **Finest Mineral Water** produced. Ever increasing in popularity.

Most agreeable to the palate, refreshing and health-giving.

Blends excellently with Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 88 YEARS. [50]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 1st DAY OF MARCH, 1929, at 12 O'clock Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS OF the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, to FRIDAY, 1st MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 7th Feb., 1929. [7371]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 18th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One LOT of CROWN LAND near Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.				
No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Annual Rental.
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2171.	New Territories, Kowloon Road, Kowloon.	As per plan.	\$ 5
				3740

[7388]

WHY Continue to suffer when POO ON HERBS are within your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Arthritis, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs, Purely Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO., 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor, Tel. C. 5009.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.45 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone central over China and S.E. Mongolia has weakened slightly. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, overcast, some drizzle or mist.

BIRTH.

OLIVER—On February 4th, 1929, at Weihaiwei, to Mr. and Mrs. G. K. OLIVER, a son. [7391]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 14th, 1929.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR THE POPE.

The rejoicings in Rome over the amicable settlement of a quarrel fifty years old have an interest which goes far beyond the frontiers of Italy and the authority of the Pope. The removal of formal hostility between the Italian State and the Church of Rome is a purely domestic matter. The assumption by the Vatican of all the inherent rights of a Sovereign State opens up other and much wider issues. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that English Catholics may claim some of the credit for what has happened in Rome this week. Cardinal BOURKE outlined a proposal for settlement at the annual Catholic Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1911. He maintained that the problem of "conciliating the civil independence of the Papacy with the unity of the kingdom of Italy" was not so difficult as "to be practically incapable of solution." He declared the Papacy had no desire for temporal dominion as such, no lust for territory, no wish to play the part of one of the leading Powers in the competition for increased worldly possessions. Cardinal BOURKE then pointed to the presence within the kingdom of Italy of the independent Republic of San Marino, the existence of the sovereign Principality of Monaco in the French Republic, and to the Free State of Andorra, surrounded by other States, and concluded his address with the words: "These existing facts show how easily, with a little goodwill, the civil independence of the Holy See might be adequately secured without detracting in any way from the essential unity of the kingdom of Italy."

It is known that in the Cardinals' College there were about equal voices for and against the opening of definite negotiations with the Italian Government. From the Vatican point of view it was argued that any settlement would have to bring with it financial benefits. The Catholic Church enjoyed far greater financial support in the years following 1870 than to-day, partly owing to the sympathy which the idea of its being "imprisoned" aroused throughout the Catholic world. "We are largely dependent on American support to-day," said the Vatican in effect, "but to be dependent financially on Italy would be a greater evil." An ideal solution of the question as presented by certain Catholics in Rome was repeatedly suggested. If the Vatican became a member of the League of Nations its independence would be assured, they said, but such a suggestion met with a very definite denial on the part of the Vatican, who maintained that while as a leading member State when the League was formed its position would have been acceptable, the position offered to-day, as a member entering on an equality with other States, is one which the Church could not accept.

There is a saying in Italy that, as the Roman Question is solved by the Italian Question will arise. By this is meant that when the hostility between the State and the Church is removed, relations between the two will become so intimate that non-Italians in the Roman Church will begin to murmur. During the war German and Austrian Catholics continued to venerate an Italian Pope, for after all, they thought, though Italian in speech he is at loggerheads with the kingdom of Italy, but imagine the situation if Pope had been a Frenchman or a German! Would ecclesiastical loyalty have proved stronger than national! And when an Italian Pope is on terms of peace and amity with the Italian State, will the enemies of Italy never suspect him of partiality?

The solution of the Roman Question now reached will give fresh point to the important problem whether the external shape of Roman Catholic institutions will remain unchanged through the lifetime of this generation. An Italian proverb says that Rome makes the faith but others believe in it: "A Roma fan la fede, altrove ci si crede." While Italy normally claims half the College of Cardinals, and has for four centuries provided all Popes, the intellectual and moral force of Catholicism, not to mention its financial backing, is to be looked for outside Italy. The twenty millions of German Catholics are a body among whom daring experiments in thought and interpretation of dogma are current. French Catholicism has produced men like Cardinal MARCIN, a Frenchman by language and tradition if not by nationality, and the University of Louvain inherits its tradition. Polish Catholicism, too, has its distinctive trend of thought, while in the United States the Vatican has its best financial backing but also, among Catholics, strong critics of the Italian rule.

By abandoning the tradition of the "prisoner of the Vatican," and coming to terms with Italy, the Italian inner council of the Church is exposing its monopoly to fresh criticism and competition. It is an interesting fact that the promised Encyclical on Nationalism, a document of which the publication has long been fore-shadowed, has not yet been given to the world. Directed originally against Charles MAURRAS and his followers of the Action Francaise, it was expected to contain severe strictures on certain aspects of Fascism, which would have roused bad feeling in Italy as well as in France. There is also a certain rivalry between France and Italy in the Near East mission zones, and already the better relations existing between the Vatican and Italy have deprived France of much of the prestige she formerly held as recognised protector of Catholics in Palestine and Turkey. The settlement of the Roman question will probably be followed by the further encroachment of Italy upon this former French reserve. M. BRIAND recently promised the French monasteries a larger measure of French support. It seems, then, that the Pope's decision to come to terms with the Italian Government may have some very interesting reactions upon international politics as well as upon the Church over which he presides.

News and Views.

The Whist Drive to be held at the Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, has been postponed from Thursday, February 14th, to February 21st, at 9 p.m. Tickets are \$1.

While working cargo on board the President Cleveland, a cargo coolie missed his footing and fell into a cargo boat alongside the steamer. He was at once removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

During the four days ending on Tuesday 22 cases of small-pox were reported, 6 from Victoria and 16 from Kowloon. The only other notable cases were 2 of diphtheria and 1 of cerebro-spinal fever.

The case against the two Chinese who are charged with possession and uttering of a scrip, purporting to be for 500 shares of the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., will be continued at the Central Magistracy this afternoon.

A Chinese has been detained by the police in connection with the murder of a storekeeper of the Botanical and Forestry Department. The body of the man was found, badly mutilated, in a storehouse in Kennedy Road on Chinese New Year's Eve.

When a Chinese was charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday with the attempted larceny of a gold chain from a Chinese girl, it was pleaded on his behalf that there was no criminal intent as he was drunk at the time. The accused was remanded.

Harmston's Circus again drew large crowds to the Praya, Wan-chai, yesterday evening. Unlike the usual companies of this description who visit the East, Harmston's presents a first-rate programme. Thrills are provided by a number of brilliant trapeze, tight-rope, and acrobatic artistes, and elephants, a tiger, a cheetah, lions, and a clever troupe of performing horses add to the glamour of the show. "Ramblin' and Jay are attending the circus to-night and their account of the visit will appear in to-morrow's Daily Press.

Owing to the heavy booking for the A.B.C.'s forthcoming production of "On Approval," an extra performance will be given on Tuesday, February 26th. The other dates arranged are February 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

An unemployed ship's officer named William Wilson was committed to the House of Detention by the Magistrate yesterday for being a vagrant. Sub-Inspector Elston said that the police were trying to get him a job and invited help from the shipping companies.

Astronomers at Madrid Observatory have discovered that "Neva Aquilae," a variable star, produces light that takes nine hundred years to reach the earth. Variable stars known scientifically as "Novus" change sharply in brightness, and in a few hours vary their light over one hundred thousand times.

A dispatch has been just received at the Colonial Secretary's Office from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, reporting the fact that a service was held at the Cenotaph on November 11th. Strange to say, news of this event had already leaked out from London, and actually reached this Colony before Mr. Amery's dispatch was received.

A large number of motor car drivers were summoned before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon for such offences as obstruction, loitering and disobeying signals, and had to pay the usual fines. The driver of a motor bus of the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., was fined \$10 for passing a stationary tramcar at the junction of Queen's Road East and Arsenal Street.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Party, on returning to London last month from Lissieux, said:—"I am very much encouraged by the state of public feeling in the North. It makes me feel optimistic about the Labour Party's chances in the next election. I am looking forward to the coming Session with keen anticipation."

An attempt to introduce into Peking the wooden cages used in the south of China to persuade Chinese merchants not to sell Japanese goods, has been suppressed by the military authorities. The local anti-Japanese association built some of the cages, which are placed high above the street, and merchants placed in them for days while the crowds jeer at them. Wooden cages have been a common feature of various boycotts in South and Central China.

Our Temperate Age.

A correspondent to a London paper tells the following story:—"I present it," he says, "to those who feel inclined, as we all do sometimes, to wonder whether social progress is merely the name for a myth. In a London suburb one evening lately I came across a well-dressed man tottering unsteadily homewards, singing absurdly the while. A youth of about eighteen also watched him, then said to me: 'What's the matter with him?' 'Oh, I answered, 'he's had a few too many.' 'Do you mean drunk?' returned the young fellow. 'Of course,' was my reply. 'I'm, said this youth, 'I've never seen a drunk man before.' I stared in amazement for a second or two, and then realised that he was probably telling the truth."

The Unyielding Lamp-post.

Because some 400 lamp-posts are annually knocked down by motor vehicles in Paris it is proposed to put up solid steel standards, presumably with solid foundations. It seems rather unkind to motorists, who will find skidding cars more badly damaged than ever by these immovable structures. In London we have found a better way, especially in the City, where many streets are lit by lamps either on brackets or suspended from cables stretched across the roadway, so that Sackville-street, Piccadilly, which long enjoyed the honour of being the longest street in London without a lamp-post, is now robbed of its former distinction. Perhaps it may be that a lamp-post has a certain attraction for the unskilled driver in trouble just as the first instinct of one who is learning the bicycle is to steer into the nearest pedestrian. If that be so the best way, surely, is to remove the temptation altogether.

Lighting Up The Pedestrian.

Edinburgh's point-duty policemen are to be illuminated by electric lights let into the ground at their feet. Milhousen, in Germany, has gone a step further and decorated its police with red reflectors such as are fixed to the rear mudguard of bicycles. These protections against being run down by motorists and lorry drivers are called "cat eyes" and are about the size of a half-crown. The glass is cut with numerous facets, so that the disc sparkles brilliantly in the light of a head-lamp. They are worn at the back of the belt. About a couple of years ago a private Bill was drafted in the State of Massachusetts ordaining that all pedestrians in rural districts should be compelled to wear a red light or reflector. The notion was scoffed at by Americans as fantastic and eccentric—yet here is a stolid German municipality which has already adopted it, in part.

The gunboat Yung Sui, the latest addition to Nationalist China's fast growing navy, was launched at the Kiangnan Dock by President of the State Council, Chiang Kai Shek, Madame Chiang, and other prominent Nanking officials. The Yung Sui is China's 47th warship and is the first of the vessels to be built for China's fourth naval squadron.

Death Of French Scientist.

Professor Fernand Vidal, the well-known bacteriologist, died in Paris on January 15th in his 67th year. Born in Algeria, Professor Vidal went to Paris as a medical student, and, after a distinguished university and hospital career, became Professor of Pathology in 1911, as successor to Professor Delafay. He held numerous academic offices. From the outset he devoted himself to research, especially in the field of bacteriology, though he was equally renowned in the clinic and the laboratory. In co-operation with Professor Chantemesse, he isolated the dysentery bacillus, and followed this up with important discoveries with regard to the typhoid bacillus, which led him to further researches and experiments in anti-typhoid vaccination. His later work in serotherapy and the pathology of the blood took him into a recondite field of pathological biology. With his death, French science has lost one of its most stimulating teachers in medical science, practically the entire field of pathological research being represented by his pupils. He was elected to the Academy of Medicine in 1903, and to the Institute in 1919.

Leyden Stadhuis.

The news that the 18th century town hall at Leyden has been destroyed by fire is said by Reuters to have made "all Holland agape." Not only Dutchmen but foreigners who have visited their quaint and picturesque old cities will regret the destruction of such a fine example of Dutch architecture. The Stadhuis at Leyden was approached by a double flight of stone steps to the entrance on the first floor. The rich decoration of the centre block and its lofty gable was emphasised by contrast with the plain design of the chief front. The characteristic architecture of Holland can be seen to-day just as it was two and three hundred years ago. In no other European country is it so easy for the visitor to visualise conditions as they were in the 16th and 17th centuries. In Holland most of the principal buildings of the Renaissance date from the time of her greatest prosperity, and in cities other than the large ports the contrast with buildings have been preserved. There has been no reason or excuse to pull them down, and to-day they delight the stranger who, weary of ferro-concrete skyscrapers, longs for the picturesque. What Holland lacks in variety of natural scenery she has in her fine old buildings, and the disappearance of any one of them is a distinct loss not only to Dutchmen but to all who have the time and inclination to admire the beautiful.

Canada And Kellogg.

There has been a lively debate at Ottawa on the Kellogg Pact. The Conservative leader, strongly protested against the violence of "unjustified anti-British attacks by influential American citizens," and wanted Canada to take formal notice of these utterances. The Premier, however, deprecated such action, and said he believed that the U.S. Government had signed the Pact in good faith, and intended to live up to its pledges. The Conservatives in Canada are rather disposed to regard Uncle Sam with unfriendly eyes, while the Mackenzie-King Cabinet has been always anxious to maintain cordial relations with Canada's neighbours. The Premier has acted wisely in refusing to fall in with the Conservative leader's suggestion. That there have been deplorable anti-British utterances everybody knows, and there have been uncompromising things said about the United States by British publicists. Nothing is to be gained by taking formal notice of unjustified attacks on or by either side. Let the facts speak for themselves. As for the Kellogg Pact itself, it is interesting to read what Brigadier General J. H. Morgan, K.C., Professor of Constitutional Law at University College, London, thinks of it. In a speech delivered in London last month, Professor Morgan said:—"The pact is dangerous and bad. It will act on some people as a sedative, but on most people as an opiate. Either the pact means nothing at all or it is capable of having any interpretation that any signatory chooses to put upon it. It makes no provision at all for punishing anyone who breaks it, while everybody has agreed to sign it. It is only an international kiss. There has not been a war in the last two hundred years which has not been made, according to the belligerents, in self-defence. By excluding war of self-defence from the pact you exclude every war that is likely to happen. It seems to me that a large number of the supporters of this pact support it on the principle that if you want to make war, talk peace right up to the moment of mobilisation, and then you will be able to act on the American principle of getting your blow in first. The pact is mere words and nothing else."

FIGHTING LIKELY AT CHEFOO.**CHANG TSUNG CHANG REFUSES TO MEDIATE.****DECISION OF LIU CHEN NIEN.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Chefoo, Feb. 13th. Liu Chen Nien has decided to put up a fight against the rebels, who are led by Shih Shu Chum, an ex-brigade commander under Chang Tsung Chang. If his plans mature, fighting may be expected in the vicinity of Chefoo in the next few days. Looting is feared and local merchants are panic stricken.

Liu Chen Nien is reported to have requested Chang Tsung Chang to mediate, but Chang has refused. It is believed that he is behind the present movement against Liu.

MERCHANTS' PRECAUTIONS.

According to naval wireless messages, disturbances broke out at Chefoo City yesterday morning.

There is considerable unrest in the city, and Chinese merchants have begun to store their goods in foreign godowns as a precaution against possible disorder.

General Liu Chen Nien is said to be parleying with the Fourth Army, although it seems doubtful whether acceptable terms will be tabled. It is rumoured that Gen. Liu's troops may turn against him at any moment.

A crisis is expected within the next few days.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO JAPAN. FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.**[NAVAL WIRELESS.]**

It is learned that H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, who is to head a mission to Japan to present the Order of the Garter to the Emperor, will on coming East board H.M.S. Suffolk, one of the new County cruisers, and complete the last stage of his journey on her.

SOMERSETSHIRE IN TROUBLE.**TRANSPORT RETURNS TO SINGAPORE.****[NAVAL WIRELESS.]**

The transport Dorsetshire, proceeding from Colombo to Hong Kong with drafts for various regiments in China, has been ordered to Singapore in order to tranship those aboard the transport Somersetshire which is returning to Singapore with engine trouble.

Both transports are due to arrive at Singapore today. It is anticipated that the Dorsetshire will sail for Hong Kong late to-morrow afternoon.

The Somersetshire left Singapore on Friday with the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment on board, destined for Shanghai, but was forced to return when 700 miles from Singapore with a broken crankshaft.

It is expected that the Somersetshire will be out of commission for five weeks while she is being overhauled.

DRIVER STONED IN MELBOURNE.**EXCITING CHASE OF STRIKER.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Melbourne, Feb. 13th. Strikers in the timber district here have stoned the driver of a timber wagon. One of the demonstrators was arrested after a long chase during which the police fired over the head of the fugitive. Eleven firms in Sydney are advertising for free labour.

KABUL EVACUATION DELAYED.**BAD WEATHER AND SNOW.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

Rugby, Feb. 13th. Bad weather and snow prevented further evacuations from Kabul yesterday. On Monday four Royal Air Force Victoria machines brought 53 passengers to Peshawar, comprising fifty British Indian subjects, including 38 women and children, five Germans including two from the Legation, one Persian and two Afghans.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT HARBIN.**DRUNKEN RUSSIAN AT SOVIET CONSULATE.****TWO SHOTS FIRED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Harbin, Feb. 13th. Yesterday an intoxicated Russian called Manokonoff called at the Soviet Consulate and demanded an interview with the Consul-General. At the same time he drew a revolver and fired two shots, but was immediately disarmed by the staff and arrested by the Chinese authorities.

POPE BLESSES HUGE CROWDS.**A TRADITIONAL GREETING.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Rome, Feb. 13th. Responding to an insistent demand from the vast multitude which assembled outside St. Peter's to-day, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the Coronation of Pope Pius XI., and of the settlement of the Roman question between the Vatican and the Italian Government, the Sovereign Pontiff, escorted by his Cardinals and Prelates, appeared on the balcony and bestowed an apostolic benediction.

A wave of emotion swept the concourse in the great square when, after a four hours wait in the cold and rain, the Pope made his appearance.

The troops on parade presented arms and the great crowd sank to their knees while the Pope blessed them.

After the benediction, the crowd raised a hurricane of cheers for "The Pope and the King." The cry "Long Live the Pope and the King" was the traditional greeting of the Pope before they retired into self-imposed imprisonment in the Vatican after the loss of temporal power.

THE GLASGOW EXPRESS SMASH.**DRIVER AND FIREMAN KILLED.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

Rugby, Feb. 13th. An express passenger train which left London last night for Glasgow, with a large complement of passengers, collided head-on with a goods train in the early hours of this morning at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

The collision occurred just outside Chesterfield in Derbyshire, the nearest place being Alfreton, and the express was partially derailed. The express driver and the fireman were missing for some time, but rescue workers found their dead bodies in the debris of the engine which was a mass of wreckage.

None of the passengers was injured, though the fortunate circumstance that the four leading vehicles pulled by the express were parcel vans. All these were derailed by the smash, but the passenger coaches behind held the rails.

Several of the passengers received a shaking, but no-one seems to have been hurt. The driver and fireman of the goods train also escaped.

ANOTHER BYE-ELECTION.**DEATH OF MEMBER FOR BATH.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

Rugby, Feb. 13th. The death is announced of Captain C. T. Foxcroft, the Conservative member for Bath.

This creates another bye-election, but it is noteworthy that Bath is a strong Conservative seat.

CHINESE ATTACKED IN PHILADELPHIA.**INVESTIGATOR BEATEN BY ROBBERS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Philadelphia, Feb. 13th. Mr. Yai Lo, who is at present studying stock exchange methods here on behalf of the Chinese Government, has been severely beaten by robbers and has been taken to hospital. Fifty-five stitches had to be put in his head.

BIG INCREASE IN BRITISH TRADE.**A NEW YEAR SPURT.****JANUARY'S HEAVY EXPORTS.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

Rugby, Feb. 13th. British overseas trade has started the New Year with a big spurt. The figures for January, given in the Board of Trade returns, are higher both for imports and exports than for many months past.

The imports are valued at £113,000,000, showing an increase of £14,500,000, compared with December, and of £15,500,000 compared with the previous January.

Exports are £6,500,000 above those of December, at a total of nearly £87,000,000. The increase compared with January, 1928, is £7,000,000.

January's total of exports has been exceeded only once during the past two years, namely, in November, 1927. Of the increase compared with the previous January, no less than £5,500,000 is accounted for by articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

The outstanding increases under this heading are:—Vehicles, including locomotives, ships and aircraft, £1,623,000; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £1,103,000; cotton yarns and manufactures, £812,000.

The imports of raw cotton and cotton waste show an advance of £7,012,500, which suggests a revival of trade in Lancashire.

UNFAIR ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.**CANADA'S RESENTMENT AT U.S. ATTITUDE.****PREMIER DEPRECATES CRITICISM.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Ottawa, Feb. 13th. The strong feeling of resentment in Canada against unfair attacks on Great Britain by Americans was manifest in the Canadian Parliament to-day, during the discussion on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Address in Reply was approved by the Commons without a division after only five hours' discussion, but in the course of the debate, the Conservative Party leader, Mr. Bennett, alluding to the Bill for the Ratification of the Kellogg Pact which is to come before the House during the present Session, ventured a strong protest against the violence of the anti-British attacks by influential Americans, attacks which he characterized as being quite unjustified.

He expressed the opinion, that, in ratifying the Pact, Canada ought to voice its resentment at such attacks. The Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, deprecated criticism of a neighbouring people as fraught with the possibility of mischief, and embarrassing to international amity. He would prefer to endorse the belief of Sir Austen Chamberlain that the United States, signed the Pact in good faith and intended living up to it.

BOY'S DEATH AFTER VACCINATION.**SLEEPY, SICKNESS CASE "IN A MILLION."**

"It is a case in a million, and I have sent the details to Professor Turnbull, of the London Hospital," said Dr. Johns, of the Poplar Hospital, at a Poplar inquest on Sidney Harry Crowe, aged eight, who was stated to have died from encephalitis lethargica (sleepy sickness) after he was vaccinated.

Dr. Johns said that it was a rare condition set up by a defect in the calf lymph, a casual organism having been introduced into the ordinary vaccine. The condition was, in fact, denied to exist by some.

The coroner: But you have put it down as the cause of death? That is the only diagnosis one can make. Does it not prove that the condition does exist?—Yes. It implies that a casual organism was introduced into the vaccine. The coroner adjourned the case for further inquiries and for the attendance of the doctor who performed the vaccination.

KING WELL ENOUGH TO READ.**SEES PAPERS OCCASIONALLY.****TAKING PLENTY OF NOURISHMENT.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

London, Feb. 13th. It is officially stated at Craigwell House that the King passed a good night. Reuter understands that His Majesty's progress is such that he is now able occasionally to read the newspapers. His Majesty is on an ordinary diet and takes plenty of nourishment.

"Very Good."

It was officially stated at Craigwell House on Tuesday evening that His Majesty had spent a very good day, and this report is regarded as extremely satisfactory as it is the first time that the phrase "very good" has appeared in any official report.

The Air Ministry has notified air pilots to refrain from flying within four miles of Craigwell House during the residence of the King.

For the first time since her arrival at Bognor, the Queen went for a drive this afternoon.

Snow in the South of England has been slight hitherto, but the frost is intense. The sun broke out in the forenoon, and Craigwell House was bathed in warm rays, which poured into the King's bedroom. The King's bed was wheeled to the window of his room so that he could enjoy the sun.

A FASCINATING POLICE-WOMAN.**ADMIRER ARRESTED FOR "OBSTRUCTING HER."**

A young man's love for a policeman led to his appearance at Hampstead Police Court on a charge of wilfully obstructing Policewoman Browning in the execution of her duty.

He was Sidney Collett, a flower trader, of Willoughby-road, Hampstead.

Police Inspector Charles Claydon stated that he was standing at Upper Heath on Saturday evening when he saw Collett by the White Stone Pond. Policewoman Browning came out of East Heath-road at eight p.m. and turned to the right. Collett then moved in front of her and engaged her in conversation. He went towards them and Collett ran off, but was chased and arrested. He had seen Collett obstructing Policewoman Browning on two previous occasions, and each time he ran away when approached.

"He Sent Photographs."

Policewoman Browning said that Collett stepped in front of her and began to tell her that he had left a parcel for her. He had written letters to her and sent photographs and presents.

Collett, on oath, said that he was in love with the policewoman and he thought that the feeling was mutual.

"She smiled at me the first time we met," he added, "and she said, 'Oh, you naughty boy,' because I had been speaking to another young woman. I have never done anything without encouragement."

He was bound over for twelve months in the sum of £5.

FUGITIVE FROM AN ASYLUM.**ALLEGED INFATUATION FOR A SERVANT.**

An educated man's alleged infatuation for a maid-servant led to his appearance at Marylebone Police Court. He was Cecil Charles Polhill, aged thirty-eight, and was described as a university man and Sanscrit scholar, of Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.

Polhill was charged on a warrant with wilfully and wantonly disturbing Mrs. Flora Caroline Solomon, the occupier of a house in St. John's Wood Park, where the servant was formerly employed, by ringing the door bell without lawful excuse.

Mr. Engelbach, who prosecuted, said that last August Polhill was medically examined by order of Mr. Hay Halkett, the magistrate, and was sent to an asylum. He had escaped from the asylum for the second time, and Mr. Hay Halkett personally witnessed an assault by him. Polhill, in an effort to get into the house where Mrs. Solomon lived, kicked and cracked a door panel, and threatened to kill members of the household.

Polhill: It is all lies, sir.

A remand was ordered, and Mr. Bingley, the magistrate, directed that Polhill should be medically examined.

BOMBAY RETURNING TO NORMAL.**POLICE ROUND UP BAD CHARACTERS.****CASUALTIES IN THE RIOTS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Bombay, Feb. 13th. There is every indication that the worst of the communal troubles are over, and the city is already rapidly returning to normal.

The police are busily engaged in rounding up the bad characters, who have used the disturbances as a cloak for mischief, and already 493 persons have been detained.

The total casualties during the riots are placed as 137 killed, and 783 seriously injured as to require detention in hospital.

OBITUARY.**LADY HUGO DE BATHE.****LILY LANGTRY DIES OF INFLUENZA.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

London, Feb. 13th. The *Evening News* learns from Monte Carlo that Lady Hugo De Bathe (formerly Mrs. Lily Langtry), the famous Victorian beauty, died of influenza to-day at her villa.

Lady De Bathe had been ill at Nice with bronchitis for three weeks.

She was born in Jersey in October, 1852, and was the daughter of the Very Rev. W. O. Le Breton, the Dean of Jersey.

Her real names were Emelie Charlotte, but early in life she was nicknamed "Lily" and she became known later as the "Jersey Lily."

At an early age she married Edward Langtry, an Irish landowner, who had come to the islands in his yacht.

Millais, Poynter, Watts, Burne-Jones, Whistler and many other artists painted her. A *Queen Victoria* remained long after her usual time at a drawing room in order to see the famous beauty, who was late in appearing. She became a member of the set of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Oscar Wilde, who was one of her many admirers, wrote a long poem to "The New Helen" while his play "Lady Windermere's Fan" was composed for her. Among her many distinguished friends were Ruskin and Gladstone.

Mrs. Langtry's enormous success in society, but a very heavy strain upon her husband's resources, and soon their London house had to be sold. Lily Langtry then turned to the stage, making her first appearance as Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer" at a charity matinee at the Haymarket in 1881. She was then engaged at a very high salary and made her professional debut in "Ours."

In 1882 she toured the provinces with great success, especially in Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow and played for a season at the Imperial Theatre, London, with her own company. After making a conquest of America in the first of many tours there, she took over the Prince's Theatre, London, and at various times managed at St. James's, the Princess's, the Opera Comique and the new Imperial. In 1905-6 she toured South Africa, opening a new theatre at Johannesburg.

Her career on the turf began with the gift of a colt and she raced under the name of "Mr. Jersey," a venture that was looked at askance. She proved very successful and after a time had a large racing stable, being probably the best known lady owner on the turf.

After Mr. Langtry had died, she married Sir Hugo De Bathe in 1899.

BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

The death is announced of the Rt. Reverend Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., Bishop of Chichester since 1919. Educated at Eton, Corpus Christi and Christ Church, Oxford, he had a fine scholastic record. Soon after taking his degree he was appointed a tutor of Christ Church, a post which he held until 1911, when he was made Principal of the Leeds Clergy School.

From 1904 until 1910 he was Archdeacon of Birmingham after which he became Bishop of Truro, moving in 1919 to Chichester. He was 71 at the time of his death.

FROST AND ICE IN EUROPE.**MANY DISASTERS CAUSED BY COLD.****SHIPPING PERILS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

London, Feb. 13th. The terribly cold weather which swept over the British Isles yesterday with the bitter winds from the Continent, continued to-day, and, indeed, seems to be getting steadily worse.

In London last night, the thermometer dropped to 20 degrees Fahrenheit, registering 19 degrees of frost, and all day to-day there was practically no improvement. The cold is still accentuated by the east wind.

The Trocadero On Fire.

There is an arctic bleakness everywhere in Britain to-day and still colder weather is predicted. Railway and road traffic in Britain, as on the Continent, has been seriously delayed, and a number of deaths from cold have occurred.

The Trocadero Restaurant in the West End of London was damaged by fire early this morning. The intense frost froze the water from the hoses and icicles hung from the burning building, while pavements and roadways were converted into a skating rink.

Coldest For 20 Years.

Tuesday was the coldest day since 1908 in London and it is over forty years since such cold has been experienced in February. Last night the minimum temperature in London was 21 deg. Fahrenheit, but much lower readings were registered in the suburbs and in the provinces, while in Scotland and Wales the cold was again intense. The latter east wind has however moderated.

Heavy snowfalls in Scotland and Wales have greatly hampered communications. The London to Glasgow express was delayed owing to the freezing of the water in the railway troughs, and on arrival ice which had collected between the coaches had to be broken through before they could be separated. Two trains which were caught in a snowdrift near Stranraer were imprisoned throughout yesterday, but have now been released as the result of work by snow ploughs and a gang of 180 men. At Penryn, near Carnarvon, a passenger train was snowed up throughout Monday night, while frozen points have delayed rail traffic in many parts of the country.

Road Traffic.

Road traffic is much more seriously disorganised. Inhabitants state that the conditions near Stranraer are even worse than during the great blizzard of 1895. Buses and about one hundred motor-cars are snowed up in neighbourhood. In South Wales many motor bus services have also been suspended, and numerous accidents due to skids on ice-bound roads occurred yesterday, while scores of vehicles were abandoned in snow-drifts.

Steering Gear Frozen.

The steamer Peel Castle with nearly a hundred passengers on board was exposed for sixteen hours to a blinding snowstorm and tremendous seas on a voyage yesterday from Douglas, Isle of Man, to Liverpool.

The vessel was due at the Liverpool landing stage at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, but she did not arrive until the early hours of this morning.

It was revealed on her arrival that she had met with a most extraordinary difficulty. The icy gale froze the mixture of glycerine and water which covered her steering rods when she was off the Far Lightship at two o'clock in the afternoon, being already late on account of the rough passage.

The ship was completely helpless in the angry seas and anchor was immediately dismantled the steering gear. This was later reassembled and the anchor was weighed and she resumed her trip to Liverpool shortly before midnight.

Channel Wreck.

It now appears that the Belgian cross-Channel steamer *Ville de Liege* which was reported to have sunk within a few hundred yards of the Dover landing stage, has not actually gone down though she has been badly damaged.

The vessel appears to be resting on a bank, fast on some rocks. Only a small part of her hull can be seen, but this morning some of her masts were taken off at low tide, and an attempt was to have been made later to get her off. The crew and passengers were brought ashore safely by the Dover motor-lifeboat. All had suffered terrible hardships by reason of the freezing of the spray which bespattered their clothing.

Gipsy Band Wiped Out. The experiences in Great Britain, however, are comparatively trivial. (Continued on next column.)

Telegrams in Brief.

The Earl of Granard represented H.M. the King at a solemn Requiem Mass for the late Queen Maria of Spain, held at St. James' Church, London. The Spanish Ambassador and members of the Embassy staff attended in uniform. Among others present were Sir Lancelot Halsey, representing the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Walford Selby, representing Sir Austen Chamberlain.

The Prime Minister yesterday had informal conversations with both Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Lloyd George the late Labour and Liberal Premiers, to consider the form which an inquiry into the economic aspects of the channel scheme should take.

The President of the Board of Trade stated in the House of Commons that the reply from the Ship-owners' Associations to the memoranda on overloading of ships, which was addressed to them by the Board, showed a considerable measure of agreement with the Board's suggestions, and promised active co-operation and assistance. Arrangements would be made as soon as possible for discussing the matter with representatives of the Associations.

The number of registered unemployed in the latest returns shows a reduction of nearly 25,000 on the preceding week.

The United States Budget Bureau, to which the Naval Construction Bill has been submitted for estimates of monetary appropriations, has recommended that a small amount be set aside in the current fiscal year and that from G.\$45,000,000 to G.\$50,000,000 be appropriated in the fiscal year ending on June 30th, 1930.

Mr. Dwight Morrow, the American Ambassador to Mexico, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Anne, to Colonel Charles Lindbergh, the famous Transatlantic aviator. It will be remembered that Col. Lindbergh was entertained by the Morrow family in Mexico City during his goodwill flight round South and Central America.

Mr. W. M. Bruce, the Australian Federal Premier, announces that he has given assurances of Australian co-operation in a weekly airship service between Great Britain and Australia, if thorough examination of relevant subjects reveals that Australia will derive advantages therefrom.

A flight of Supermarine Southampton flying boats, each fitted with two Napier Lion engines, of the same type as those which cruised for several months in eastern waters and are now based at Singapore, will leave Plymouth on Thursday for Baku, where an Empire flying boat base is to be established.

The Greek Chamber has adopted a Bill for the ratification of the Greco-Italian Pact of Arbitration and Friendship, recently concluded between Signor Mussolini and M. Venizelos.

In comparison with the Arctic conditions prevailing all over Europe, which have already been productive of many ghastly tragedies.

It is reported from Warsaw, Poland, that many deaths have occurred from the cold, and news has just reached the capital of a horrifying discovery by forest guards, who came across a whole gipsy band of thirty-four persons, men, women and children, who had camped in a forest near Lublin. All had been frozen to death.

Black Sea Blocked.

Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, is in the throes of the bitterest winter for over a century. It is learned from Burgas and Varna, Bulgarian ports in the Black Sea, that the Black Sea is blocked with ice and that all ports have been closed to navigation.

The ice extends far beyond sight of the shore and is so thick that skating is possible along the coast. The scene is unprecedented since 1849.

The authorities are only maintaining railway transport with the utmost difficulty and a food crisis in Bulgaria is feared.

West Baltic Missions.

From Berlin it is learned that the ice has held up over thirty steamers in the West Baltic. Some of these ice-bound vessels have already run out of their provisions, while others are so damaged that they are no longer navigable.

German cruisers, engaged in rescue work, have found themselves severely hampered by the ice, and Government aeroplanes are being employed to supply the vessels with food.

Leyden's Disaster.

Meanwhile, all Holland is agitated at the destruction of the Town Hall at Leyden, which was burnt down with its priceless art treasures and archives.

The tremendous blaze was witnessed by thousands, including the Princess Juliana, who is a student at Leyden University. The appliances of five Fire Brigades were on the scene, but they were powerless to stem the blaze owing to the severe frost.

SHANGHAI v. HONG KONG CHINESE.

FINE GAME AT HAPPY VALLEY.

HOW THE VISITORS WON.

Yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley, Shanghai played their second fixture here against the Hong Kong Chinese. Play commenced at 3.30 p.m. punctually and a game of a highly interesting nature ensued. Captain Austin R.A. who officiated as referee lined up the following teams:—

Shanghai:—David, Read, Palmer, Moore, Gash, Duffy, Favacho, Pope-Hunt, Costa, Jones, Wilson.
Chinese:—Pau Ka Ping, Ng Kam Chuen, Lau Mau, Leung Wing Tak, Wong Shiu Wa, Li Tin Sang, Chan Kwong Lu, Wong Pak Chung, Tung King, Chong, Suen Kam Shun, Ip Pak Wa.

In a game of many thrills, play unquestionably ruled in favour of the visitors, but the Chinese in the first few seconds of the game quickly took advantage of an opportunity opened by a speedy dash up the left wing and a fine centre from Wong Pak Chung nearly resulted in his team obtaining the lead, but the prowess of David overcame his effort. Shanghai retaliated by transferring the play to the other end and pretty footwork between Favacho and Pote-Hunt caused consternation in the home goalmouth. The Chinese managed to clear the ball and handling on the part of Palmer gave the Chinese an opportunity of which they failed to take advantage. In a moment of tense excitement Favacho scored as the result of a pretty run and a polished drive, which left Pau Ka Ping bewildered. This occurred while the game was but minutes old and encouraged by this early success, Shanghai kept up a spirited bombardment of close range shots which produced of the best of the Chinese defence. Nothing daunted, the local side rallied gamely, and a pretty combination of head and footwork between Suen Kam Shun and Ip Pak Wa somewhat baffled the visitors half back line, but the superiority in weight of the Shanghai backs proved a destructive factor. Suen Kam Shun however, managed to re-capture the ball and put in a low drive which deflected from Palmer and thus conceded a corner. David was called upon again to clear which he did in no uncertain manner. To the joy of the local Chinese supporters Fung King Chang who proved himself the hero of the moment, sent in an angle shot which gave David no chance. The general run of the game was somewhat marred at this stage by a depression in play on the part of both sides, but enthusiasm was soon re-awakened when Favacho received the ball as a result of a good pass from Jones and nestled amidst general acclamation. Not satisfied with so slight a lead, Wilson tried to augment the score with a clean shot which Ng Kam Chuen converted into a corner, which was not improved upon. A concentrated raid on the visitors' goal, led by Suen was interrupted by the half time whistle, which blew at a moment of intense excitement.

Half-time: Shanghai 2, Chinese 1.
On resuming play Shanghai had apparently decided to rest on their lead and play on the defensive, and the spirited attacks of the Chinese forwards, who were determined aggressors, called for their abilities to the fullest extent. For a time play was localised in the visitors' goal area until a breakaway was made by Favacho who headed over the bar. From the goal kick Suen secured possession and was accorded loyal support by Fung and Wong Pak Chung, the latter of whom delivered a low drive which David collected and in the attempt to clear was penalised for carrying. As a result the equaliser materialised Suen netting with a well timed shot. On a level footing once more, the game became more keenly contested and the slight superiority of the Shanghai forward line by came apparent in their numerous raids on the Chinese goal. A foul throw in by Leung Wing Tak gave Shanghai the benefit of a free kick, which Duffy converted into a corner. From the flag kick Costa scored the visitors third goal, only to be followed in a very few minutes by a fourth from Jones. The Chinese struggled valiantly to reduce this deficit, and their efforts were rewarded when Ip Pak Wa obtained possession, cut in and netted from close range. Despite this rally time was now against the Chinese and although Suen was instrumental in rushing the ball into the visitors' goal area, on several occasions in rapid succession no points materialised, and Pote-Hunt decided the issue by forcing a further goal for Shanghai which made victory definitely out of the reach of their opponents.

Result:—

Shanghai 5

Chinese 3

(Continued on next column.)

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE BALL SET ROLLING.

CHINESE PAIR DO WELL.

The ball was, very literally, set rolling yesterday in the Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament of the Hong Kong Cricket Club. Several championship matches were decided and despite the coldness of the weather a good number of spectators lined the courts.

Chief interest centred in the Open Doubles tie between Ho Ka Lau and Ng Sze Kwong (C.R.C.) and Yoshida and Imura (M.B.K.). As expected the former won, the scores in their favour being 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. The play was, however, better than the scores would indicate, as the Japanese pair put up a very good performance. The winners had undoubted control throughout, except for a lead by the Japanese of 3-2 in the first set. Play was fast with hard driving, clever volleying and many long rallies.

The Chinese pair excelled in overhead work and marked superiority in this department played a big part in their success. Ng Sze Kwong never seemed to be at a loss to know what to do at the net and brought off many pretty smashes, while Ho Ka Lau's agility was responsible for saving many difficult shots. Ho Ka Lau and Ng Sze Kwong were playing together in a match for the first time, but judging by their first performance, they are comparable to any of the best pairs in the Tournament.

Yoshida and Imura stood up well against better players. Yoshida's driving was consistent throughout, while Imura did well at net play. The pair, however, lacked combination and fell off in the second set.

In another court their compatriots, Sajiki and Isomura (Nippon Club) secured an easy victory at the expense of Ralston and Pile. A. H. Crook and Dr. Montgomery went to five sets in their match with Yvanovich and Barretto. The latter won eventually. Reckless play on the part of all four contrasted with steady and clever work at other times. Barretto and Yvanovich smashed well, but were not consistent. The losers took the fourth set without the loss of a game.

S. E. Green continues to show good form and beat Parker easily in the Club Singles.

RESULTS.

The results follow:—

Open Singles.

J. G. Lawrie beat W. B. Cornaby 1-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Iu Tak Cheuk receives w.o. from K. T. San.

Open Doubles.

Ho Ka Lau and Ng Sze Kwong beat T. Imura and H. Yoshida 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

V. Yvanovich and C. Barretto beat A. H. Crook and Dr. Montgomery 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

E. Sajiki and T. Isomura beat E. Ralston and C. Pile 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.

Club Singles.

S. E. Green beat H. V. Parker 6-0, 6-1.

There will be no play this afternoon as the ground has been booked for cricket. A full programme is fixed for to-morrow.

COMMENTS.

Except on the occasion of these Interport Matches, football of such a high standard and scientific nature is seldom witnessed locally. Our visitors proved their prowess in a cleanly contested game in which the combination of the forward line was the outstanding feature. Favacho during his visit to Hong Kong has proved himself a forward of exceptional ability and an asset to his side. Besides the effective forward line the half backs and defence collectively leave nothing to be desired and appear to know each others play, and David as the defender of the fort is no mean proposition in the realm of Interport football.

The Hong Kong Chinese although inferior in weight showed agility and clean workmanship which resulted yesterday in a not inglorious defeat. Suen and Chan Kwong Lu are forwards worthy of special note, and Lou Mau, who played at left back, although a reserve, fully justified his place in the team. As regards the combination the Chinese gave what slight advantage there was by a tendency in their forwards to bunch. This deprived them of several opportunities, which might possibly have lessened the margin of defeat.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING CHINA NEW YEAR MEETING.

The Mixed Medal Round and Tombstone competition are both cancelled owing to insufficient entries.

Adamson Cup (Junior Section) competition played at Happy Valley, February 1st-12th: H. Hampton 57-23=84 qualifies.

Other scores:—
A. E. Clarke 56-18=68
G. McLeod 51-22=69
A. J. W. Dooling 58-16=73
F. Young 62-18=74
E. M. Hanlon 63-18=75

Fourteen entered.

Adamson Cup, 1928.

Final tie:—W. H. Edmonds beat P. Morrison 2 and 1 over 36 holes.

Captain's Cup (January).

Captain's Cup (January) play off:—

A. H. Ferguson 75-3=79 qualified; D. J. Gilmore returned 85-11=74 and K. S. Robertson 84-6=78.

Fourball Foursomes at Fanling, February 10th-12th.

C. E. Holmes and F. A. Merry 73-5=68 win.

Other scores:—

Col. Bostock and Major Beamish 74-5=69

H. C. Ireland and A. T. Lay 77-7=70

E. D. Lawrence and L. G. S. Dooling 75-3=73

R. Young and A. T. Lay 76-4=72

Seventeen pairs entered.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Volunteers against the University on Sunday, February 17th at 11 a.m. sharp on the University ground:—A. W. Hayward (Capt.), H. Owen Hughes, H. V. Parker, A. Reid, J. A. Summers, K. H. Batger, G. E. R. Divett, H. L. F. Ewin, B. L. Stock, N. A. E. Mackay, E. R. West.

GREAT DUTCH SKATING RACE.

120 MILES IN 11 HOURS.

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12th.

The bitterly cold winter has made possible for the first time for twenty years, the holding of Holland's greatest traditional ice event, "Eisteddelocht," a spectacular race which was held in Friesland, the finishing point being at Leeuwarden.

The great race consists of an ice-skating marathon covering eleven Friesland townships, a distance of approximately 120 miles. Thousands turned out to witness the three hundred skaters set out on their long dash.

The conditions were ideal, though it was bitterly cold all day.

A young man named Leemburg, a native of Leeuwarden, won the race in eleven hours, which is believed to be a record.

TILDEN IN BAD FORM.

DEFEATED IN AMATEUR MATCH.

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Feb. 12th.

"Big Bill" Tilden, playing in his first tournament since he was reinstated as an amateur, was decisively defeated to-day by John Vanrym, of Orange, New Jersey, in the finals of the Brooklyn Heights Casino invitation tennis tournament.

Vanrym walked away with the match in straight sets, winning 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Tilden was obviously rusty while Vanrym was playing on top form.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

Members are notified that the Club Tournaments arranged for February have been cancelled, owing to lack of entries, with the exception of the Ladies' Hard Court Singles Club Championship.

AFRICAN "OLYMPIC" GAMES.

TO BE HELD IN APRIL.

HUGE STADIUM AND TRACK ERECTED.

Arrangements are now practically completed for the first meeting of the African Games—Africa's equivalent to the Olympic Games—to be at Alexandria here in April. A stadium with an area of 40,000 square meters and seating capacity for 25,000 spectators has been built at a cost of \$110,000 (\$550,000). The track has a length of 500 metres, while the arena in the centre, which will be used for the field events and football, is 135 metres long and 70 metres wide.

The games will be confined to athletic representatives from any nation, state, protectorate, territory or colony in the African continent. All contestants must submit proof of having been born in Africa and must represent the country in which they were born.

A good programme has been drawn up for men athletes, the only chance for women being provided in the lawn tennis tournament.

A Comprehensive Programme.

The events include field and track sports, boxing, wrestling, rowing, swimming, gymnastics, fencing, cycling, lawn tennis and football. The track events include flat races at 100, 200, 400, 800, 1,500, 5,000, and 10,000 metres and a hurdle race at 110 metres.

There will also be a Marathon over 45 kilometres, 135 metres (24 miles) and a relay over 400 metres. High jump, broad jump, pole-vault, javelin, discus, and shot put will make up the field programme, while a road race over the 130 kilometres from Nousha Garden, Alexandria, to Rosetta and back will offer attractions to cyclists.

A few years ago the idea of holding an international athletic meeting of these proportions in Egypt would have been ridiculed, but the great interest taken in sport by King Fuad has given a tremendous fillip to the cause, with the result that Egypt now has "fans" all over the country, and they are as enthusiastic as the baseball "fans" in the United States or the football "fans" in Europe.

The king has attended numerous race meetings at Gezira and Helio-polis and bestowed his patronage upon several sports clubs, generously donating prizes. Football has become one of the most popular sports in Egypt, during the past few years. Almost every school now has its regular eleven, and inter-school matches are the occasion for much speculation. Strong teams of Egyptian men frequently compete with British army eleven and, as they proved during the Olympic football tournament in Amsterdam last year, are very speedy and clever with their feet.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

PIONSHIP.

BET BARRY'S CHALLENGERS.

London, January 18th (U.P.).

Bert Barry, the eighteen-year-old sculling champion of the world is likely to have a hectic time retaining his crown, if reports from Australia are well founded.

Barry already has an engagement with Major Goodsell for the world title which is to be rowed on the Thames during the summer. Latest messages from Australia indicate that Alf Burns, Australian sculling champion is contemplating a trip to England to attempt to regain the title for his country. Further cause for activity in Barry's camp is the sculling championship at the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, may turn professional and confront Barry with a third challenge.

Whatever comes of the last two reports it is probable that Barry will concentrate his efforts first on Major Goodsell, whom he beat by six lengths on the Burrard Inlet in 1927, and who had previously beaten him by a similar distance on Australian waters. It is expected that the third meeting of this pair, with the youngster on his home water, will be their final one.

"HOW A FAT GIRL CAN LOVE."

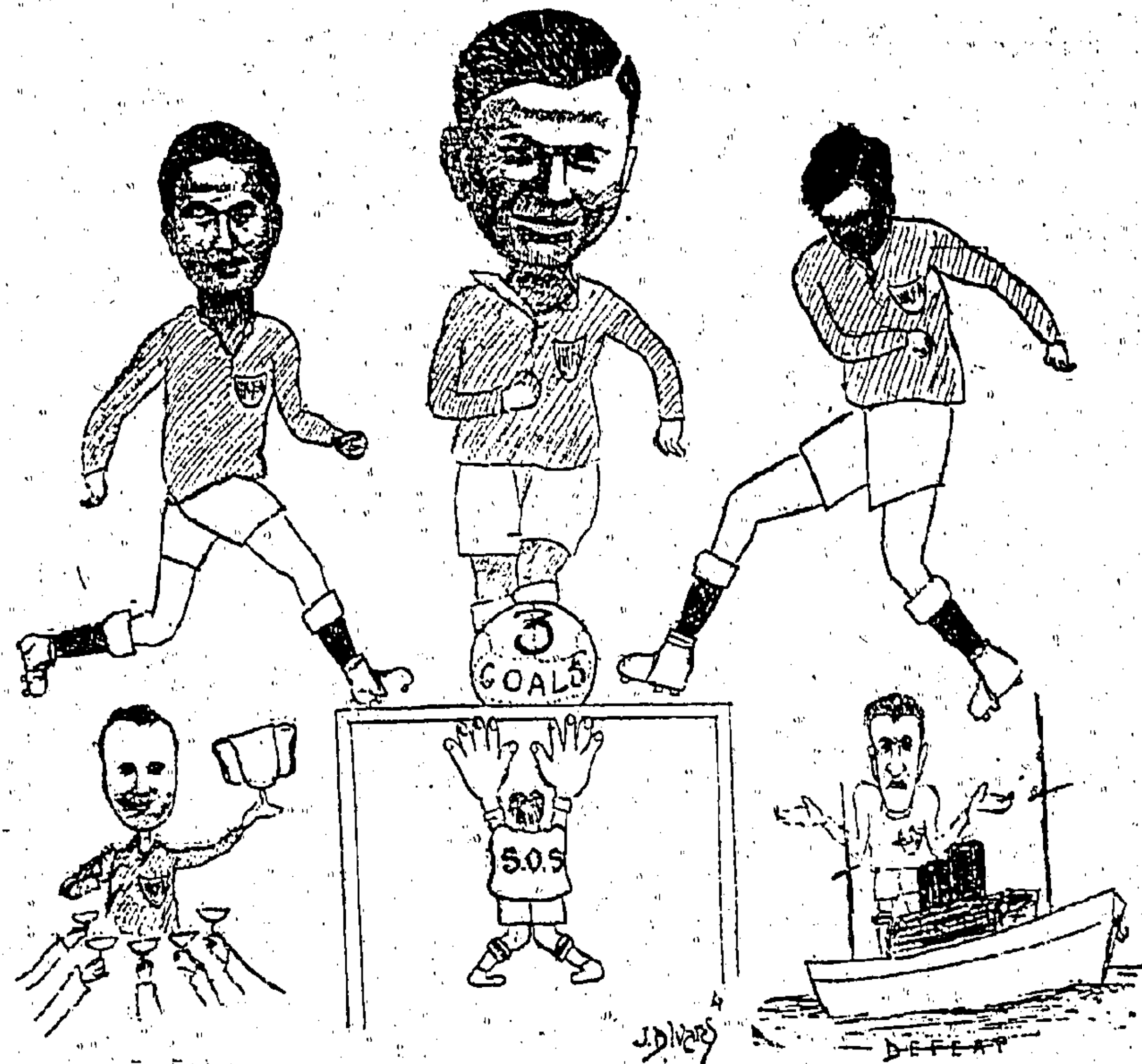
SOPHIE TUCKER WEDS FOR THIRD TIME.

New York.—Sophie Tucker, the vaudeville star, well known to London audiences, announced last month that she was married for the third time in Kentucky.

Sophie, whose most successful song is "Nobody loves a fat girl but oh how a fat girl can love," has been strenuously engaged in weight reducing and face thinning treatment. Her husband, Mr. A. Lackey, is a New York dress merchant.

Miss Tucker, who divorced her two previous husbands, has had a bad attack of influenza ever since her third wedding.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.



Top, Left to Right: Suen Kam Shun, A. Goswami, and Fung King Chung, who scored for Hong Kong. Below, McKelvie and Gash, the rival Captains.

DISAPPEARING MANCHUS.

TREATED BADLY BY CHINESE.

ANCIENT CONQUERORS OF PEKING.

The proud race of Manchus, who ruled the Chinese Empire for more than two centuries, are a vanishing race, and are likely to disappear almost altogether within the next two or three decades, in the opinion of Dr. Jernyn Lynn, Chinese professor of law at Chaoyang University, Peking, who has made a study of the Manchus.

The Manchus are like the famous Jewish colony in Honan province, Dr. Lynn believes, which maintained a distinct existence for 400 years, but was eventually overwhelmed, being absorbed by the Chinese.

At the present time, Dr. Lynn estimates, the Manchus in Peking number about 350,000, a full third of the population. As long as their emperors ruled in the Forbidden City, they kept somewhat to themselves, living in parts of the city separate from the Chinese, and not inter-marrying so often as they do now. In those days, Peking, like many American cities, had its "Chinese quarter," even though it was the capital of China, but since the Manchus emperors abdicated in 1911, the plight of the Manchus has become steadily worse. They had become "soft" through centuries of ease and protected life, and were not fitted to meet the competition of harder Chinese.

Sins Of The Fathers.

Dr. Lynn estimates that the largest single group of Manchus in Peking to-day earn a living by pulling rickshaws, a very severe occupation. Many others are domestic servants, working for Chinese or foreigners. A large group is connected with the theatre.

But if the Manchus are treated rather badly by the Chinese to-day, they are merely reaping the sins sowed by their fathers, Dr. Lynn points out. When the Manchus conquered China in 1644, and set up their emperors on the Dragon Throne, the Manchus became an arrogant race, treating the humble Chinese with undue severity.

The Manchus are a very ancient race. They first appear in Chinese chronicles as early as 2330 B.C. when they sent tribute to the Chinese Emperor. They were vassals, but always very independent, becoming stronger as the Chinese weakened, until they conquered Peking in 1644.

They were Spartan in their habits and disciplined, accustomed to a rough and ready existence. But Peking was too much for them—as it has been for many other foreigners. Its luxurious atmosphere softened them, and when they were reduced to a position lower than the Chinese in 1911, they were entirely unused to meet adversity. Dr. Lynn believes they will be quickly absorbed by the Chinese whom they are freely marrying.

INDUSTRIAL MERGERS IN GERMANY.

BIG MOVEMENT IN 1928.

Berlin—German industry in 1928 continued to move toward "bigger and better" mergers.

Impelled by the same economic factors—more particularly the necessity of lowering costs and increasing plant and operating efficiency through mass production—which have inspired American concerns to seek alliances among their kind, German industrial magnates and entrepreneurs have been busy for the last several years arranging mergers and amalgamations and attending to the absorption of smaller factories by the already swollen industrial titans.

According to an official bulletin, "the movement towards concentration of the German industrial concerns continued steadily throughout the past year. Whereas in the years considered in previous reports the movement was especially apparent among big undertakings, it now extends also to those of lesser importance. Enterprise as a whole realises the necessity for improving plant, increasing resources and restricting general costs."

Every Industry Affected.

During the past year every branch of industry was affected by this concentration trend, observers viewing the extension of the rationalization process, even down to the smallest shops and "one-man" companies, as reflecting further the intensification of worldwide industrial struggle in which Germany is attempting to compete to the fullest extent of its resources. In some cases the larger companies purchased outright the stock of many smaller concerns, in others small companies merged with larger ones or with concerns of their own size by forming new corporations, and in still other cases the individual units retained their identities while at the same time they pooled their interests through the organization of joint-chasing, marketing and other joint ownership of auxiliary companies.

Regroupings in the brewing and milling industries and similar transactions among concerns belonging to the potash syndicate were considered particularly noteworthy in the official report already cited. A prominent example of the "pooling of interests" was the formation of the Kohle-Chemie Aktien Gesellschaft, in which many of the most important coal companies participated, for the purpose of exploiting in common the new chemical processes which aim at increased and more efficient utilization of coal and lignite.

Similarly, the report continued, "reference should also be made to the concentration in one angle or organization of the efforts of various companies in connection with preliminary work for the production of gas and its distribution over long distances."

Dealing with the results of the merger movement, the bulletin was only moderately enthusiastic, declaring that "there is not much reliable information to be had on the results of the industrial concentration which has occurred during the last few years."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MEMORY OF AN EXECUTED KING.

ODD DEMONSTRATION AT CHARING CROSS.

London, January 30th (U.P.).—Many hundreds of British subjects gathered to-day at Charing Cross, a short distance from Buckingham Palace, where King George is lying on his sick-bed, to demonstrate their loyalty to ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who, they declare, is lawful King of England.

To-day is the 280th anniversary of the execution of King Charles I. His son, James II., last of the line of Stuart Kings, was deposed in 1688, and ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht is now the head of the Stuart family tree.

To-day's demonstration took the form of a religious service and hymn tributes to the memory of Charles I. at the base of his statue, situated in the centre of the road at one of London's busiest traffic points. Special policemen were posted to prevent speeding automobiles from running into the demonstrators, and bandmen from King George's crack regiments attended to supply musical accompaniments. The majority of the members of the Royalist Association, the Royal Society, and the Royal Martyr Church Union, the three organizations responsible for the annual service, are loyal subjects of King George, although some of them openly declare that Rupprecht should reign in England, and all kings and queens since James II., including the present King George, have usurped the power that rightfully belongs to James' descendants.

WOMAN'S EVENTFUL LIFE.

TRAGIC EXPERIENCES CAUSE MENTAL KINK.

The following tragic experiences in the life of Mrs. Alice Lewis, wife of a Leigh-on-Sea insurance official, were related at the Southend Police Court, when Mrs. Lewis was accused of obtaining goods by false pretences:—

"She was in a motor-car which was struck by lightning, when two people sitting with her were killed."

"She was attacked by Chinese coolies while serving with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps during the war."

"She called on her mother just as the latter dropped dead; and she had suffered from phtisic poisoning."

These things, her husband said, had caused a slight mental kink. The case was adjourned in order that Mr. Lewis might make some arrangements for his wife's future supervision.

For instance, it was pointed out that "the tendency for prices to rise, especially in the case of finished goods, would seem to indicate the existence of factors working against the forces of rationalization."

Nevertheless, the report continued, "it must be admitted that the increased output per worker, taken in conjunction with the decline in unemployment, the higher wage rates, as well as the improvement in working profits, bear witness to the favourable results of industrial activity."

Money and Markets

RAW SILK.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have handed us the following letter from Messrs. Hornby, Hemmery & Co., Liverpool, of January 17th:—
Prices have lost ground since our last report, and values have eased to the extent of about 8c. The decline is due to the heavy tone in Japan and to tired long liquidation which met with a hesitating demand on the part of buyers. The market may, they think, sag further.

The New York certificated stock on the 31st December was 1,080 bales, made up as follows:—
Grade A: 30 bales, B: 65, C: 115, D: 360, E: 263, F: 55, W: 10, X: 5, Y: 60, and Z: 45.

We hear from New York that mills are doing a fair business and report a little better enquiry for the more popular weaves, but the hosiery industry, after enjoying one of its most prosperous years, is at the moment disturbed owing to price-cutting on the part of one of the leading manufacturers.

The following price differences have been fixed for deliveries during January:—
Grade A: Premium 70c., B: Premium 20c., C: Premium 10c., D: Basis, E: Discount 7c., F: Discount 12c., W: Premium 10c., X: Premium 5c., Y: Premium 10c., and Z: Premium 5c.

Tending against February and March contracts may begin to circulate on the 29th inst. and February 26th respectively.

CUSTOMS AUTONOMY.

FIRST MOVE MADE IN MANCHURIA.

Harbin (U.P.).—It was in Manchuria that China made her first actual step in the recovery of Customs' Autonomy, for by an understanding just reached with the Chinese Maritime Customs the Chinese Government as from January 11th, has acquired the right to collect directly the custom tax on parcel post goods.

A special Parcel Post Customs Bureau has been created, attached to the Department of Communications, Three Eastern Provinces, and to whom the Chinese Maritime Customs have handed over their duties in the Post Offices.

In a press interview Sung-Tsai-Yang, the chief of the Harbin Branch of the Bureau, stated that this act meant the beginning of a new era in the foreign relations of China as it allowed the Chinese Government to collect its own custom taxes and to collect them directly. Sung-Tsai-Yang stated that no increase of the taxes was contemplated by the Bureau, the tax remaining one of 5 per cent, the 2½ per cent. Supplementary Luxury tax being collected by the Bureau on behalf of the interested institutions.

The only change for the present would be to lower the limit value of duty free parcels from \$10 to \$5.

MANCHURIAN BEAN CROPS.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT.

The Bean Crop of Manchuria is increasing yearly, and according to recent statistics, the total production in 1928 reached 5,241,090 tons, showing an increase of 320,570 tons over the figure for the previous year. It is noteworthy that the increase is seen mainly in North Manchuria, while South Manchuria showed very little increase. The Southern district is now almost entirely cultivated, and there is little hope for further development, but North Manchuria still has great possibilities of growth. Out of 520,570-ton increase, 400,140 tons were those of North Manchuria.

The Manchurian bean output of 1928 according to districts was as follows:

South Manchuria.	
1928	Compared with 1927
South of Mukden	481,830 — 6,830
Along Peiping	75,250 — 22,810
Mukden Line...	421,300 + 27,900
Along Mukden	
Hailuocheng	157,840 + 45,700
Changchun and	
Kungchuling	400,310 + 5,690
Along Suiping	192,550 + 45,140
Along Kirin	
Changchun	365,340 + 27,720
Line	84,690 — 9,230
Chientao district	2,170,040 + 190,430
Total	

North Manchuria.	
On C.E.R. South-	52,690 + 51,570
ern Section	
Harbin district...	13,590 + 80
C.E.R. Eastern	
Section	457,550 + 75,040
Lower Sungari...	574,040 + 25,290
Along Hulan	
Hailu Line...	464,730 + 62,690
C.E.R. Western	
Section	1,160,650 + 185,540
Elsewhere in	
North Man-	
churia	8,541 + 450
Total	3,420,130 + 400,140
Grand total...	5,241,090 + 520,670

POSTAL SAVINGS IN JAPAN.

36 MILLION DEPOSITORS.

Japan's postal savings at the end of 1928 stood approximately at ¥1,740,000,000 which is an increase of about ¥290,000,000 compared to the figure at the end of 1927. The total number of persons having deposits with post office reached 36,000,000 at the end of 1928, an increase of about 2,000,000 over that of the 1927 close.

According to officials of the Communications Department, the per capita savings at the end of 1928 amounted to ¥3.35, which increased to ¥4.44 at the end of 1927 and to ¥4.49 at the close of 1928. This steady increase in the postal savings is attributed to some extent to the financial panic of 1927, when people took out their money from the banks and deposited it with the post office. But Communications Department officials think that the people in general have come to see the wisdom of saving and have come to practice economy.

SHANTUNG TOBACCO LEAF.

According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Tsingtao, Shantung province, tobacco leaf is produced in Shantung in Anchiu, Chingchow, Wangchiku and Wei-hai. The price of tobacco leaf varies with its quality. Grade A leaf costs from \$30 to over \$70 per one hundred pounds, or seventy-five cattie, grade B leaf from \$15 to over \$20 and grade C leaf from \$5 to \$10. Most of tobacco companies have their own buying agents at the producing regions and goods bought are usually shipped on the Kiaochow-Tsinanin Railway.

THIS CHINA TREATY BUSINESS.

"MOAN" OF A LONDON "BEST SELLER."

I wish to goodness the Government had not been in such a hurry to sign that treaty with China. If I've read the story right it means that we and the Chinese have made it up and are now quite friendly.

That's just the thoughtless sort of thing you could expect from a Government. No thought of anybody but themselves. What about me? I write detective stories, in which the dirty work is always done by a sinister Chinik with almond eyes. Now I shan't be able to talk of a sinister Chinik. It would be a tort or simony or something equally nauseating. China might send me an ultimatum, and I shouldn't have the remotest idea what to do with it.

Mind you, I might compromise on the Chinik if I were given a free hand with the almond eyes. I am strong on atmosphere in my stories, and almond eyes convey that creepy feeling that makes every harmless tiger a Bengal tiger.

Therefore, the Chiniks being "out," I'll have to call on some other race to furnish the villain with the almond eyes. What about a spot of Filipino? Does anybody know anything about them? Would sinister Filipinos have almond eyes? Why not? I could always say he belonged to the almond-eyed branch of the Filipinos—the elder branch.

Again, there are the Copts. A sinister Copt sounds pretty sinister, don't you think? But, there's a drawback. I expect my stories will shortly be broadcast for the Wharfingers' Hour at 2.0. And when the fellow says, "Suddenly the shadow of the sinister Copt darkened the window," all the listeners will think it is a sinister cop or policeman. That will make the shadow twice too big; also it will muddle the audience.

No, on second thoughts it must be a Filipino—almond-eyed, of course.

Coming back to the Chinese, who is now a man and a brother, let us hope he'll let bygones be bygones. What I mean is that if he does start writing Chinese thrillers he will refrain from making his First Murderer a sinister Briton with bulbous blue eyes. That would be a blow—now that I'm plumping for a Filipino. Fair play is bonny play.

That point being settled amid general applause, I'd like to ask the Government to make no more treaties without consulting me. For example, I don't want any fraternising stuff with the Bolsheiks. I have my living to earn, and a whitered Bolsheik is reckoned for assessment purposes, among my assets.

If the Government force me to shift the whitered Bolsheiks from the offensive Lapps of Goanese I know where my vote isn't going at the General Election.—A. P. Garland in London Morning Post.

OPIMUM TRAFFIC IN BRITAIN.

CHINESE CHARGED AT CARDIFF.

A stylishly dressed young white woman caused a sensation in court at Cardiff yesterday when she rushed to the public seats and attempted to enter the dock where Ah Chow, a Chinese, stood accused of being in possession of opium for smoking purposes.

The woman was pulled back by the police, and was led out of the court weeping bitterly. Ah Chow was stated by the police to be the leader of a gang of opium traffickers in South Wales.

He pleaded guilty to being in possession of nearly three pounds of opium, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with a recommendation for deportation.

Station Arrest.
Ah Chow was arrested when alighting from a London excursion train, and detectives who searched him found most of the opium hidden under his armpits.

Detective Sergeant Fleming said that the police had no doubt that Ah Chow was the leading figure in opium traffic among Chinese in South Wales.

He came to Britain in 1914, and worked in Chinese restaurants in Poplar for five years. He was bound over at Thames Police Court during that period for frequenting gaming houses, and was also fined for being in possession of opium.

The scene in which the white woman figured occurred when the chairman pronounced sentence.

"BLACK NEW GUINEA."

AUSTRALIA'S POLICY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S ADDRESS.

Canberra.—"Australia, under the mandate issued by the League of Nations, has accepted the task of administering the Territory of New Guinea, and therefore she is bound to carry out that task," said the Administrator of New Guinea, Brigadier General Wisdom, in an address to members of the Rotary Club of Canberra to-day.

"It is a very big task for Australia, which has such a small population," said General Wisdom, "for Australia has within her own boundaries such enormous problems of her own that it is difficult for her to spare men and money for the development of her outside territories. However, Australia has got to realise that she has to make sacrifices of money and of men to carry out the task."

"Within the bounds of her limited resources," added General Wisdom, "Australia has already done a great deal in New Guinea. A very fair Public Service has been built up, the work of the Administration has been extended into the back country of the territory, and the confidence of the natives has been gained. I am sure that under the Australian Administration the natives have been made much healthier. Last but not least, a great deal has been done to increase the development and trade of the territory. I am hopeful that in a few years it will not be dependent only on the copra market. I am constantly hearing of the White Australia policy as applied to the Territory of New Guinea. It is not the White Australia policy, but the black New Guinea policy that applies in New Guinea. Asiatics are excluded from the territory, not because of the White Australia policy, but because of the black New Guinea policy, and in the interests of the people of New Guinea themselves."

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rupee, Feb. 12th.

Paris	124.30
Brussels	34.91
Amsterdam	12.12
Berlin	20.46
Copenhagen	16.19
Vienna	34.54
Helsingfors	103
Lisbon	812
Bucharest	47.7/16
Buenos Aires	2/7
Shanghai	1/10 13/32
Yokohama	4/5 15/32
New York	25.24
Geneva	22.77
Milan	18.15
Stockholm	13.12
Oslo	13.12
Prague	184
Madrid	31.02
Athens	375
Rio	5/29 3/32
Bombay	1/5 31/32
Hong Kong	2/9
Silver, spot & forward	24

RITUAL MURDER SUSPECTED.

"CHINESE" CORD TIED ROUND THE NECK.

FRENCH WOMAN'S DOUBLE LIFE.

Paris, January 17th.—The sensational theory that she was the victim of a ritualistic orgy, or ritual murder, by Oriental fanatics, has been advanced by the Lyons police to explain the mysterious death of Mme. Marguerite Rodoyer, a pretty woman of thirty-five, wife of a notary's clerk in Lyons, whose nude body, with a thin cord like a boot-lace tied tightly round the neck, was recovered from the River Rhone at St. Peray, sixty miles from Lyons.

Mme. Rodoyer disappeared on November 8th last, more than two months ago. Her maid-servant stated that a well-dressed woman called at the house and informed her mistress that "M. Rodoyer, her husband, had met with an accident. Mme. Rodoyer told the maid that she was hesitating to tell her husband's side, and the two women left together.

A local chemist recalled that Mme. Rodoyer bought some cotton wool at his shop a short time after she left her house, and the other woman paid for it.

There had been no accident to the husband, and in the absence of any plausible motive explaining the woman's disappearance, the police have advanced the theory that she was done to death at a ritualistic ceremony in Lyons by a secret religious sect of Chinese or Annamites, whose fanatical tenets demand a human victim.

The cord found round the neck is believed to have been the same as the fatal "bootlace" known to be employed by similar religious sects in Chinatown, New York, with which the victims are strangled with such scientific skill that hardly any visible trace of the crime can be detected.

Colour is lent to this sensational theory by the discovery that the dead woman was leading a double life, and on more than one occasion had been seen in the company of young Annamites in Lyons.

DIVORCE IN CHINA.

"INCOMPATIBILITY" THE CHIEF CAUSE.

Shanghai, February 12th (U.P.).—Divorce has come to China to stay. With the National Government more firmly entrenched and the women of the country quickly seizing their newly found freedom, the Chinese law courts are handling an increasing number of actions daily for annulment of the bonds of matrimony. Last year a record was set in Shanghai courts with a total of more than 1,400 divorces, a gain of more than 800 over 1927. In 1928, before the establishment of National rule in Shanghai, divorces failed to reach the hundred mark.

Survey of the 1928 divorces based on statistics compiled by the United Press, reveals that unhappy couples have their "seasons." Spring and Summer are the "big" seasons, with Fall and Winter trailing quite a distance behind. More than 60 per cent. of 1928 divorces were filed between May 1st and September 30th, and the remaining 40 per cent. in the other seven months of last year. December wound up the year with 75 cases, just a little more than five per cent. of the year's total.

Mutual Desires.

Incompatibility was responsible for almost 900 divorces last year, infidelity for 15 per cent., non-support for 10 per cent., with cruelty and other causes contributing 15 per cent. of 1928's total of 1,400. Annulment of "business marriages" and marriages arranged by the parents of the estranged couples—some Chinese families still continue to plight the troth of their sons and daughters in their infancy—was successfully sought in some 60 actions.

During the past year, most of the divorces were brought by one party with the knowledge and consent of the other. As evidenced by the figures for December, when 37 suits were brought by couples seeking cancellation of their marriage ties, 32 by wives and 16 by husbands, the desire for divorce is usually mutual and the trials, as a result, lack the sensationalism common in the courts of the United States.

DANCING WIFE TO "OBEY."

PENALTY OF GOING HOME LATE.

"When I came home from a dance, rather late, my husband had gone to bed, and the next morning he turned me out for disobeying his orders," said a wife who asked for advice at Willesden Police Court.

The magistrate (Mr. W. B. Luke): "Probably he has recovered by now, and will be willing to forgive you. But if you have disobeyed your husband it is perhaps right for you to eat a little humble pie, and I do not doubt that you will have to do so."

THE NAVY OF CHILE.

"BUYING BRITISH."

Yet another link has been forged between the Navies of Great Britain and Chile. Two submarines, the Captain Thompson and the Almirante Simpson, were launched last month at the Vickers-Armstrong yard at Barrow. These names have an English sound, and their sister ship is named after the gallant Captain O'Brien, who, with Lord Cochrane, joined the Chilean Navy in 1818. O'Brien was killed while boarding the Spanish frigate, *Esmeralda*, and for over a century Chile has named a number of her warships after him and after other Englishmen. She has thus shown her gratitude to the brave band of British seamen who, under Lord Cochrane, did so much to help the young Republic to throw off the yoke of Spain.

The Chilean Fleet consists almost entirely of British-built ships. The only battleship, the Almirante Latorre, was completing in England when war broke out. She was absorbed into the British Navy, served in the Grand Fleet under the name of *Canguel*, and fought at Jutland. In 1919 she was handed back to the Chilean Navy, and is still one of the most powerful warships in the world. In 1914 four destroyers which were building in England for Chile were taken into the British Fleet. One, the Tipperary, was sunk at Jutland, and Broke, did yeoman service in the North Sea. All three are now serving in the Chilean Fleet, as were six H Class submarines which were handed to Chile after the war in part payment.

The old ships were nearly all built on the Tyne, and when it became necessary for Chile to replace her old ships, she turned once more to Great Britain. Six destroyers are now completing at Southampton, three submarines at Barrow, two Fleet Auxiliaries on the Tyne, and the Almirante Latorre is about to refit in Devonport Dockyard.

British Made Traditions.

British yards have obtained this work in the face of keen competition from other countries, and it is thanks to the Chilean Government not allowing financial considerations to outweigh their traditional policy of "buying British," where warships are concerned, that the ships are being built at a time when work in the shipyards is more than welcome.

Since the days of Cochrane the personnel of the Chilean Navy has been modelled upon British discipline and traditions. Many Chilean officers have been trained in our Naval Schools and many have served in the Fleet. They have always been welcomed and have always won respect from their British brother officers. In the past several British Missions have guided the development of the Chilean Navy, and one is now serving at Valparaiso. A Chilean Naval Mission is now in England under the command of Admiral Costa Pella, and he and his officers have made an impression upon all with whom they have had to deal by their technical knowledge and their evident professional ability. With her long coast line Chile has a large seafaring population, and it is natural that with more than a century of high tradition behind her she should produce naval officers of the highest type. Her Navy is a small one, but it is first class, and it may yet be destined to play an important part in world politics in the Pacific Ocean.

PUZZLE FOR A CORONER.

SON DENIES HIS MOTHER'S IDENTIFICATION.

A mystery in which a woman identified a dead man as her husband while her son said that the man was not the husband, arose at an inquest at Wimbledon on a man, aged about fifty, who collapsed in High Street, Merton, and died in hospital.

The woman, who said that her name was Luxton, and that she lived in Edgware Road, asserted that the man was her husband. Her daughter, who accompanied her, was satisfied that the man was her father.

Religious Mania.

Mrs. Luxton, however, told the coroner, Dr. Taylor, that in order to make certain she would like her son to see the body. The son was sent to the mortuary in the coroner's car. Mrs. Luxton stated during her son's absence that her husband, a commissionaire, left her five years ago. He was religious and had preaching on the brain. "He got it into his head," she added, "that he must be in Hyde Park preaching about something or other. I am sorry he took to Hyde Park."

The coroner: I have heard some people in Hyde Park and they could not talk.

Mrs. Luxton: He could argue enough, and he was never any further forward when he finished.

The son stated, when he returned, that the man was not his father. Dr. Taylor decided to hold the inquest on the body of an unknown man. He recorded a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

HOUSES AND FLATS.

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Pres. Jackson ... Tues. Mar. 5th
Pres. McKinley ... Tues. Mar. 19th
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Pres. Garfield ... Sun. Mar. 10, 8 a.m.
Pres. Johnson ... Sun. Mar. 24, 8 a.m.

Pres. Monroe ... Sun. Apr. 7, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ... Sun. Apr. 21, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren ... Sun. May 5, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Pierce ... Feb. 16th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Feb. 26th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Mar. 2nd, 6 p.m.

Pres. McKinley ... Mar. 12th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson ... Mar. 16th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant ... Mar. 26th, 6 p.m.

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From Hong Kong:
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S.S. "TIMAMO" ... Sails on/or about 25th Feb.
M.V. "BEMO" ... Sails on/or about 5th Mar.
S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on/or about 23rd Mar.

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EMPEROR OF AUSTRALIA'S TOURISTS.

A POPULAR ROUND-THE-WORLD TRIP.

MANY WELL-KNOWN PERSONS ON BOARD.

One of the C.P.R.'s largest vessels, the Emperor of Australia, berthed at Kowloon yesterday morning. Until quite recently, the Emperor of Australia had been withdrawn from Eastern service to run on the Atlantic route.

These all-the-world tours are proving surprisingly popular and it is observed that the Australia, which has about 400 tourists on board, is carrying one hundred more than was the case on a previous occasion.

She left Southampton on November 14th with 110 passengers from England, making her usual run to New York where a large number of Canadian and American passengers boarded her. She then touched at Madeira and continued to Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco and Naples. Christmas was spent in the Holy Land and New Year in Cairo, all the passengers disembarking at Port Said and rejoining the liner at Suez.

She then touched at Bombay, Colombo, Batavia and Singapore. Since leaving Singapore, the Emperor of Australia has called at Bangkok and Manila.

Good For Local Shops.

Among the passengers is Mr. Rudolf Friml, composer of "Rose Marie," "The Vagabond King" and "The Three Musketeers." Another interesting personality is Dr. T. Gann, well known for his researches in the Honduras into Maya civilisations. Others on board are Sir Frederick and Lady Frank, Colonel A. S. English, Colonel W. K. Herrick, Mr. W. A. Gardner, Dr. J. Rees, of Bourne, Colonel H. H. Shea of London, and Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Young.

Most of the passengers went sight-seeing on the island yesterday morning and visited the shops, making extensive purchases. In the afternoon, a motor tour was made, tea being taken at Repulse Bay. A dance in the Peninsula Hotel in the evening was one of the items forming part of an extensive programme of entertainments arranged for the tourists during their stay in Hong Kong.

The Emperor of Australia will sail for Shanghai at 10 p.m. on Saturday.

H.M.S. DURBAN'S COMMISSION.

AN ADVENTUROUS THREE YEARS.

A commission of exceptional interest will terminate in March, when the Devonport-manned cruiser Durban will arrive at her home port from the America and West Indies Station. Commissioned by Capt. G. L. Coleridge on November 2nd, 1926, for service in the Fifth Cruiser Squadron on the China Station, the vessel proceeded to the Far East by the Cape route, calling at her name port on the way.

Last April she was relieved on the China Station by the new cruiser Berwick, and was transferred to the Eighth Cruiser Squadron on the American and West Indies Station. She was therefore in the Far East during the stirring times which resulted from the internal troubles in China, and the transfer to another station provided for her ship's company opportunities for further experiences in remote parts of the world.

From the Far East the Durban proceeded to Bermuda by way of the Panama Canal, and since then she has visited Japan and Honolulu, besides cruising up the Pacific Coast of Canada to Alaska and the Arctic Ocean. Up to the present she has steamed over 50,000 miles, and special interest has attached to the commission owing to the fact that Prince George has been serving in the cruiser as lieutenant for part of the commission. The Durban is due at Devonport on March 14th to recommission.

BRITISH CRUISER SPEEDS.

LESS THAN IN FOREIGN SHIPS!
THE EXTRA KNOT.

The Admiralty were satisfied with a "legend speed" of 32 knots for the 10,000-ton cruisers of the Kent and subsequent types, but it was generally expected that they would aim at something higher in the smaller York class of 8,400 tons. It now appears, however, that rather the reverse is the case. The machinery of these ships is designed to develop 30,000 h.p., which is estimated to give a speed of 31.25 knots. In comparison with what other Powers are doing in their new cruiser types this is rather a poor showing. The United States, Italy, and Japan are all aiming at 36 knots for their new 10,000-ton ships. Probably France will come into line, although her latest completed ship, the *Albatros*, does not more than 32 knots, and this, from all reports, with considerable difficulty. The fact is that very high speed is such a costly asset as to be scarcely worth while. In any case, it is usually more of a text-book formula than a definite fixed point. The latest German battleships at Jutland displayed a speed of 31 knots, and by proving substantially faster than their credited speed, yet when they were interned at Scapa after the Armistice an examination of their machinery disclosed that this had been accurately described in the published details.

Two Knots Over "Full Power" Speed.

It may be recalled that the old Kent at the Falkland Battle climbed up to nearly two knots more than her full-power trial speed, to the delighted astonishment of her people. Speed means steam pressure, and steam pressure means fuel consumption, and official formulae set definite limits to these which may be substantially exceeded. Thus the speed of the *Yorks*, but is estimated upon 30,000 h.p., but they may be "blazed up" to a considerably higher power. The only real value of this capacity is as a tactical asset in action, when an extra knot, even if only sustained for half an hour, may make a decisive difference. The full-power speed of a warship is not intended to be regarded as her practicable sea speed.

The Turbine Advantages.

One of the chief merits of the turbine is the fact that, relatively, its top speed is its economic speed. That is to say, it is giving fuller value for fuel consumption at top speed than at low speed. But the fuel consumption is too heavy to be maintained indefinitely. The 33-knot cruiser *Enterprise*, when hurrying home with the Prince of Wales, could not maintain more than an average of 22 knots between Dar-es-Salaam and Brindisi—and a splendid performance, too. Yet she can work up to more than 33 knots when it does not matter how rapidly she is emptying her fuel tanks. The British Navy wants sea-keeping cruisers of the utmost possible endurance, not armoured railway trains which have to make frequent stops to replenish their empty tenders. During the present century the top speed of cruisers has advanced from 20 to 36 knots. It is very doubtful whether, during this period the economic speed has advanced by more than three knots. Naval and Military Record.

The parachute feats of John Tramm at Stag Lane Aerodrome include a world's record for a drop of 4,500 feet before opening the parachute with which he was provided. This disproves most completely a theory which I believe was widely held in earlier days to the effect that people who fell from a great height were necessarily dead or at least unconscious before they reached the ground. Mr. Tramm has shown that it is possible, at any rate for him, to fall like a stone for the best part of a mile and yet retain not only consciousness but sufficient coolness to pull the release cord of the parachute at the desired moment. It must well be that we should not all display an equal alertness in similar circumstances. London Morning Post.

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OTHER SAILINGS:—
M.V. "Australia" ... 19th Feb.
M.V. "Chile" ... 23rd Feb.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

"CLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMONY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th February, 1929, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 18th February, 1929, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented within 30 days of arrival and must also be accompanied by a Bill of Lading otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th Feb., 1929. [7884]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAVERS."

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th Feb., 1929. [7376]

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "HAYENSTEIN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th February, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 18th February, 1929, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd March, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 10th Feb., 1929. [7357]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "DERFFLINGER"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th of February, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash at 10 a.m. on the 18th of February, 1929.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELOHRES & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 10th Feb., 1929 [7385]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY	FOR
TJISONDARI	SHAL & AMOT	18th Feb.	20th Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	DALNY, KILUNG, & AMOT	23th Feb.	27th Feb. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	SHAL & AMOT	23th Feb.	2nd Mar. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIRINI	DALNY, KILUNG, & AMOT	10th Mar.	13th Mar. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	16th Feb.	18th Feb.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	20th Feb.	23rd Feb.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	27th Feb.	2nd Mar.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	6th Mar.	9th Mar.	AMOT & N. CHINA

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJILEBOET	27th February, 4 p.m.	2nd March
TJIKINI	13th March, 4 p.m.	16th March

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

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M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 3rd Mar.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Mar.
M.V. "RUHR" ... due here on or about the 2nd April
M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 13th April

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Feb.
M.V. "HAYENSTEIN" ... sailing from here on or about the 8th Mar.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Mar.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd April
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th April
M.V. "RUHR" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th April

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ALEXANDRIA.

Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10.

AMVOY.

Haiyang, Douglas, Feb. 15.
Ankung, B. & S., Feb. 17.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 19.
Sunning, B. & S., Feb. 19.
Taima, B.I., Feb. 23.
Haiching, Douglas, Feb. 19.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Mar. 2.
Tijalak, J.C.J.L., Mar. 2.
Santhia, B.I., Mar. 23.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 23.

ANTWERP.

Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Change, B. & S., Feb. 15.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Feb. 25.
Tanda, E. & A., Mar. 1.
Taping, B. & S., Mar. 15.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
St. Albans, B. & A., Mar. 20.

BALTI PORTS.

Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 7.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.

BALTIMORE.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Elmbank, Bank, Feb. 23.
City of Guildford, Bank, Mar. 22.

BANGKOK.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 17.
Kaying, B. & S., Feb. 19.
Klung Chow, B. & S., Feb. 20.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 24.

BELOWAN DELI.

Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23.

BOSTON.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 16.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 16.
Japanese Prince, Furness, Feb. 21.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Elmbank, Bank, Feb. 23.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Mar. 19.
City of Guildford, Bank, Mar. 22.

BOMBAY.

Seijo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 3.
Mirapore, P. & O., Mar. 23.

BREMEN.

Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9.
Roland, Melchers, Mar. 19.

BEINDISI.

Venezia, Dodwell's, Feb. 19.
Timavo, Dodwell's, Feb. 23.
Remo, Dodwell's, Mar. 5.

CALCUTTA.

Takliwa, B.I., Feb. 14th.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 16th.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 23rd.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Namsang, Jardine's, Mar. 5.
Talamba, B.I., Mar. 11th.
Taima, Mar. 12th.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.

CEBU.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 17th.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Feb. 21st.

COLOMBO.

Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 16th.
Venezia, Dodwell's, Feb. 19th.
Sarpedon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Seijo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24th.
Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 26.
Timavo, Dodwell's, Feb. 26th.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 3.
Cardiganshire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Antony, B.F., Mar. 7th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 10th.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Karma, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Mirapore, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 26th.

COPENHAGEN.

Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 16.

DALNY.

Ermland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23rd.
Goettingen, Melchers, Feb. 26th.

DUTCH PORTS.

Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20th.
Sarpedon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23th.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Achilles, Blue Funnel, Mar. 6th.
Cardiganshire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 12.
City of Peking, Bank, Mar. 9th.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 9th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Roland, Melchers, Mar. 19th.
Patroclus, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Fookchow, Douglas, Feb. 15th.
Haiching, Douglas, Feb. 19th.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.

GEVOA.

Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20th.
Bellerophon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Davenstein, J.C.J.L., Feb. 24.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
Keemun, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.

GLASGOW.

Sarpedon, Blue Funnel, Feb. 20th.
Bellerophon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Keemun, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.

GOTHENBURG.

Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 16.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Menado Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 14.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 17th.
Chinkiang, B. & S., Feb. 17th.
Hanoi, M.M., Feb. 20th.

HAMBURG.

Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23th.
Achilles, Blue Funnel, Mar. 6th.
Cardiganshire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 12.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 12.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
City of Peking, Bank, Mar. 9.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Roland, Melchers, Mar. 19th.

HAVRE.

Bellerophon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Keemun, B.F., Mar. 20th.

HONOLULU.

Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 16.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20th.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 26th.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 6th.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.

HULL.

Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 16th.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.

LEOLO.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 17th.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

JAPAN PORTS.

Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 14.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15th.
Demodocus, B.F., Feb. 18th.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 18.
Australian, Manners, Feb. 17th.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Khiva, P. & O., Feb. 17.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 17.
Mirapore, P. & O., Feb. 17.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 20th.
Goettingen, Melchers, Feb. 26th.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 13th.
Taima, B.I., Feb. 19th.
Piave, Dodwell's, Feb. 19th.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Feb. 19th.
Euryades, Blue Funnel, Feb. 20th.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20th.
Ixion, Blue Funnel, Feb. 21st.
Chilo, Manners, Feb. 23rd.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23rd.
Troilus, Blue Funnel, Feb. 24th.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24th.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24.
City of Kharthoum, Bank, Feb. 25th.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 26th.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 26th.
Derfingler, Melchers, Feb. 27.
Goettingen, Melchers, Feb. 26th.
Vimania, Dodwell's, Feb. 28th.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Feb. 28th.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 1st.
Menelaus, B.F., Mar. 3rd.
Rosier, Bank, Mar. 3rd.
Nagapore, P. & O., Mar. 4th.
Glennapp, Jardine's, Mar. 4th.
St. Albans, B. & A., Mar. 5th.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 5th.
Gambada, B.I., Mar. 6th.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 6th.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Mar. 6th.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 8th.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Borthos, M.M., Mar. 12th.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 14.
Merionos, B.F., Mar. 14th.
Naldera, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Santhia, B.I., Mar. 15th.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Mar. 16th.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 16th.
Duchessa D'Aosta, D'well, Mar. 19.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.
Karma, P. & O., Mar. 22nd.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 23th.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 26th.
Mantua, P. & O., Mar. 26th.

KALCUTTA.

Takliwa, B.I., Feb. 14th.
Danmark, Manners, Feb. 14th.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15th.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 16th.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 23rd.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Seijo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24th.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Talamba, B.I., Mar. 11th.
Taima, Mar. 12th.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.

KANTON.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 17th.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

KARACHI.

Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 16.

KATOW.

Ermland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23rd.
Goettingen, Melchers, Feb. 26th.

KELANG.

Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20th.
Sarpedon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23th.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Achilles, Blue Funnel, Mar. 6th.
Cardiganshire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 12.
City of Peking, Bank, Mar. 9th.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 9th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Roland, Melchers, Mar. 19th.
Patroclus, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Fookchow, Douglas, Feb. 15th.
Haiching, Douglas, Feb. 19th.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.

KELANG.

Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 16th.
Sarpedon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Achilles, B.F., Mar. 5th.
Cardiganshire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
City of Peking, Bank, Mar. 9th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 26th.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.

MANILA.

Change, B. & S., Feb. 15th.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Washington, States S.S., Feb. 17.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Feb. 17.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 22nd.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Guthrie, Dodwell's, Feb. 25th.
Tijlboet, C.O.L., Feb. 25th.
Tanda, E. & A., Mar. 1st.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 5.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 8th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 9th.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., Mar. 10.
Taping, B. & S., Mar. 15th.
City of Guildford, Bank, Mar. 22.

MARSEILLES.

Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 16th.
Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20th.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20th.
Sarpedon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 26th.
Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 26.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23th.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Achilles, B.F., Mar. 5th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 26.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.

NAPLES.

Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Feb. 15th.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 16th.
Japanese Prince, Furness, Feb. 21.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Elmbank, Bank, Feb. 23th.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Mar. 19.
City of Guildford, Bank, Mar. 22.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10.

NORTH CHINA.

Demodocus, B.F., Feb. 16th.
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23rd.
Goettingen, Melchers, Feb. 26th.

ORAN.

Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23th.
Roland, Melchers, Mar. 19th.

OSLO.

Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 16.

PAKHOL.

Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 17th.
Chinkiang, B. & S., Feb. 17th.
Hanoi, M.M., Feb. 20th.

PANAMA.

Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 16.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 16th.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.

PENANG.

Takliwa, B.I., Feb. 14th.
Danmark, Manners, Feb. 14th.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15th.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 16th.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 23rd.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Seijo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24th.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Talamba, B.I., Mar. 11th.
Taima, Mar. 12th.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.

PORTLAND.

Kentucky, States S.S., Mar. 2nd.
Washington, States S.S., Mar. 18.
Iowa, States S.S., Feb. 22nd.

RABAT.

Brennerhaven, Melchers, Feb. 20.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Feb. 25th.

RANGOON.

Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15th.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.

SAIGON.

Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 26.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 26th.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, Feb. 20.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Feb. 25th.
Tanda, E. & A., Mar. 1st.
Mausang, Jardine's, Mar. 9.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 16.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20th.
Iowa, States S.S., Feb. 22nd.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 26th.
Kentucky, States S.S., Mar. 2nd.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 6th.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.
Washington, States S.S., Mar. 18.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 7th.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.

SEATTLE.

Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Feb. 19th.
Ixion, B.F., Feb. 21st.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 5th.
Tyndareus, B.F., Mar. 9th.

SHANGHAI.

Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 14.
Tean, B. & S., Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 16.
Demodocus, B.F., Feb. 16th.
Australian, Manners, Feb. 17th.
Fooking, Jardine's, Feb. 17th.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Shiva, P. & O., Feb. 17.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17th.
Mirapore, P. & O., Feb. 18th.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 19th.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Feb. 19.
Sunning, B. & S., Feb. 19.
Taima, B.I., Feb. 19th.
Piave, Dodwell's, Feb. 19th.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Feb. 19th.
Euryades, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 20th.
Ruppel, B. & S., Feb. 20.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 20th.
Euryades, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Chenan, B. & S., Feb. 21.
Chilo, Manners, Feb. 23rd.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23rd.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24th.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24.
Troilus, B.F., Feb. 24th.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Feb. 24th.
City of Kharthoum, Bank, Feb. 25th.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 26th.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 26th.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 27th.
Goettingen, Melchers, Feb. 28th.
Vimania, Dodwell's, Feb. 28th.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Feb. 28th.
Glennapp, Jardine's, Mar. 4.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Mar. 6.
Portos, M.M., Mar. 12.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 14.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Mar. 16.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.

SINGAPORE.

Takliwa, B.I., Feb. 14th.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15th.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 16th.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 17th.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 17.
Kasado Maru, O.S.K., Feb. 18th.
Venezia, Dodwell's, Feb. 19th.
Alda, Melchers, Feb. 20th.
Sarpedon, B.F., Feb. 20th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 21st.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 23rd.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Seijo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 24th.
Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 26.
Timavo, Dodwell's, Feb. 26th.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 26th.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Feb. 26.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Namsang, Jardine's, Mar. 5th.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 4th.
Achilles, B.F., Mar. 5th.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 5th.
Cardiganshire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Derfingler, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
Talamba, B.I., Mar. 11th.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Java, Manners, Mar. 15.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Mirapore, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 26th.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Panama Maru, O.S.K., Feb. 28th.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 4th.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.

SWATOW.

Tean, B. & S., Feb. 15.
Haiyang, Douglas, Feb. 15.
Ankung, B. & S., Feb. 17.
Fooking, Jardine's, Feb. 17.
Fooking, Jardine's, Feb. 17.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 17.
Kaying, B. & S., Feb. 17.
Haiching, Douglas, Feb. 19.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 20.
Chenan, B. & S., Feb. 21.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Sunning, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 27.

TAKAO.

Ermland, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23rd.
Hamburg Maru left Yokohama for New York 10.
Haruna Maru due Hong Kong 10.
Havana Maru due New York Mar. 4.

TIENTSIN.

Goettingen, Melchers, Feb. 26.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Kueichow, B. & S., Feb. 21st.

TIENTSIN AND VENICE.

Venezia, Dodwell's, Feb. 19.
Timavo, Dodwell's, Feb. 23th.
Remo, Dodwell's, Mar. 5th.

TING

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 15th Feb.	7 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 17th Feb.	8 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"CHINKIANG"	On 17th Feb.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 17th Feb.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 17th Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 18th Feb.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 19th Feb.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUPPE"	On 20th Feb.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KIUNGHOOW"	On 20th Feb.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHEWAN"	On 21st Feb.	8 a.m.
WHAIRAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOOW"	On 21st Feb.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 24th Feb.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 24th Feb.	5 p.m.

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CHANGTE	15th February	15th February
TAIPING	8th March	18th March
CHANGTE	9th April	19th April
TAIPING	7th May	14th May

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S.S. "LAOMEDON" ... 5th April
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TO

BOSTON

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NEW YORK

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M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 19th March

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COMPIEGNE ... 26th Feb.	COMPIEGNE ... 14th Feb.
G. METZINGER ... 15th Mar.	ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Mar.	PORTHOUS ... 12th Mar.
PORTHOUS ... 9th Apr.	CHENONCEAUX ... 28th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX ... 23rd Apr.	ATHOS II ... 9th Apr.
ATHOS II ... 7th May	D'ARTAGNAN ... 23rd Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st May	SPHINX ... 7th May
SPHINX ... 4th June	G. METZINGER ... 21st May

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	12th FEBRUARY, 1929										13th FEBRUARY, 1929									
	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Visibility	Remarks	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Visibility	Remarks
Vladivostok	12	29.89	759.1	9	N	6	c	6	30.13	755.3	1	NNE	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namuro	11	29.72	755.0	...	NNW	1	...	5	29.63	752.5	...	ENE	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	29.69	754.0	...	...	0	...	...	29.51	749.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.65	753.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.63	752.5	...	WSW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.80	757.0	...	W	3	...	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.08	764.0	...	NNW	4	...	...	30.18	763.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karagashima	...	30.02	762.5	...	NW	3	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.08	763.5	...	N	3	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.10	764.5	...	N	3	...	...	30.14	765.5	...	ENE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.18	766.5	...	N	3	...	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.90	759.5	...	NNE	3	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	30.27	768.3	26	87	NW	8	b	6	30.35	770.9	24	100	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Shanghai	14	30.40	772.2	41	...	NNW	2	b	...	30.37	771.3	28	59	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Gutzlaff	...	30.40	772.1	33	54	NNW	4	b	...	30.38	771.6	32	68	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sharp Peak	...	30.13	763.3	48	93	NE	2	o	7	30.20	767.0	42	83	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Amoy	...	30.12	763.0	66	69	ENE	4	b	6	30.16	766.0	48	78	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE
Swatow	...	30.09	764.3	66	77	E	3	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihou	11	30.24	768.0	54	76	E	4	o	5	30.13	765.3	52	95	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Taihu	...	30.08	764.1	63	...	NNW	4	b	...	30.10	764.4	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	30.10	764.4	66	...	NNE	4	b	...	30.07	763.8	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	30.06	763.4	70	...	NE	4	b	...	30.04	762.9	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshan	...	30.14	765.6	63	...	NNW	4	b	...	30.08	764.1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.07	763.8	59	64	ENE	3	o	6	30.03	762.7	58	82	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Hong Kong	14	30.06	763.3	...	...	ENE	4	o	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	30.02	762.6	59	78	NE	2	o	...	29.95	760.8	87	84	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE
Macao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hobow	...	29.96	761.0	68	75	NE	5	o	...	30.00	762.0	66	87	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Pratas Island	...	29.98	761.7	59	100	ENE	4	rf	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	15	29.93	760.2	75	...	SE	2	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.82	757.3	79	...	E	6	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.97	761.1	72	78	NNE	4	o	6	29.99	761.7	68	85	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Basco	14	29.93	760.2	75	79	ENE	4	o	...	29.97	761.1	70	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparr	...	29.85	758.1	81	66	N	2	o	...	29.97	761.1	68	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.82	757.5	81	62	NNW	4	b	...	29.86	758.4	73	66	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Vigan	...	29.82	757.5	84	64	WSW	4	o	...	29.88	759.0	72	89	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Manila	...	29.81	757.2	81	87	NE	1	o	...	29.87	758.7	75	91	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Legaspi	...	29.78	756.3	84	77	WSW	4	o	...	29.88	758.4	75	94	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Calbayog	...	29.78	756.3	86	81	S	4	b	...	29.86	758.4	75	89	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Tacloban	...	29.78	756.0	86	61	NE	6	o	...	29.82	757.5	75	94	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Loilo	...	29.78	756.0	86	61	NE	6	o	...	29.81	757.2	77	89	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cebu	...	29.75	755.7	86	61	NE	6	o	...	29.84	757.8	75	96	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.1	73	...	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE
Saipan	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	E	4	o	...	29.85	758.1	73	...	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Guam	...	29.79	756.6	...	...	NE	4	o	4.20	29.83	757.7	78	...	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Yap	12.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	76	...	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Pelew	12.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.3	79	...	ENE	ENE	ENE	ENE	ENE	ENE	ENE
Ponape	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.3	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.82	757.4	84	91	NNE	4	b	6	29.83	757.7	75	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

February 13d. 11h. 10m.—The anticyclone covers China and S.E. Mongolia.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.46 inches, against an average of 2.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 14th.

DISTRICT.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoocks ... N.E. winds, fresh; overcast, some drizzle or mist.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ...
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Feb. 13th.

Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 1 p.m.

Barometer ... 30.07 30.03 29.97

Temperature ... 59 56 57

Humidity ... 64 82 78

Wind ...

Direction ... ENE E E

Force ... 3 4 5

Weather ...

Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 12th-13th

Lowest open-air Temperature, 13th: 55

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning;

M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R-Rain; T=Thunder

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme (Columbia records).

10.10 p.m.—News bulletin.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 14th to 20th, 1929.

High Water Low Water

Days of Week

Date

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

